

Genscher's Party Losing Assembly Seats in State Vote

FRANKFURT — The Free Democratic Party, which quit the federal government on Sept. 17, was heading for the worst electoral defeat in its history Sunday in elections in the state of Hesse, according to first computer projections.

The small liberal party led by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the former foreign minister, was winning only 3.1 percent of the vote a half-hour after the polls closed, not enough to keep seats in the state assembly in Wiesbaden.

The Free Democratic Party has agreed to vote with the conservative opposition in the Bundestag (lower house) in Bonn on Friday to unseat Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and elect Helmut Kohl, leader of the conservative Christian Democratic Union, as chancellor of a center-right coalition.

But Sunday's vote, in a campaign dominated by national politics, seemed sure to weaken Genscher's position in his own party and in policy talks this week with the Christian Democrats and their Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union.

Political analysts said that wavering liberal deputies in Bonn might now think twice before voting to replace Mr. Schmidt.

Greens Hold Balance. — The Christian Democrats appeared to be heading the Hesse poll with 45 percent of the vote, closely trailed by Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats — who have ruled Hesse for 36 years — with 44.6 percent.

The environmentalist Greens, polling 6.8 percent, seemed certain to enter the 110-seat state assembly for the first time.

Since the Christian Democratic Union has apparently failed to win the absolute majority initially predicted by pollsters, and since the Free Democrats have not mustered the 5 percent they needed to stay in the Wiesbaden assembly, the balance of power in Hesse seems to have gone to the environmental-

ists, who focused their campaign on local issues.

The initial projection was a drastic blow for the Free Democrats, deeply split over Mr. Genscher's decision to abandon Mr. Schmidt and seek a coalition with the conservatives.

In June of this year, four months before the collapse of the federal coalition, the Free Democrats in Hesse decided to switch to the Christian Democrats, ending the last left-liberal alliance remaining outside Bonn. The split was caused by Social Democratic support for a surtax on higher-income earners in the state, whose industry is concentrated around Frankfurt, West Germany's financial capital.

In the 1978 election, the Social Democrats won only 50 of the 110 state assembly seats while the Christian Democrats won 53. But the Social Democrats were able to stay in power by continuing their 1970 alliance with the Free Democrats, who took seven seats.

Spectacular Recovery. — The Social Democratic score, almost identical to that of the last Hesse election, showed that the chancellor's party had staged a spectacular recovery since the Free Democrats walked out on Mr. Schmidt.

Mr. Schmidt had urged voters to punish the Free Democrats for their "betrayal in Bonn," telling electors that every vote for his party would help his campaign for an immediate general election to resolve the Bonn crisis.

The projected result would leave the state without a majority government. It means that the Christian Democratic national vice chairman, Alfred Dregger, would be unlikely to take over as state premier from Holger Börner, a Social Democrat and close friend of Mr. Schmidt, and that the Social Democratic Party could try to rule with a minority government.

Mr. Börner described the result as "the voters' answer to the situation." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Marchers in Tel Aviv protested against Israel's role in Lebanon.

Hussein Seeking Accord With PLO On Federation in West Bank, Gaza

By Henry Tanner
New York Times Service

AMMAN — King Hussein has begun what he calls urgent consultations with the Palestine Liberation Organization in the hope of concluding an agreement in the near future on the framework of a Palestinian-Jordanian federation that would be put to a vote in a plebiscite once Israel had withdrawn from the occupied territories.

The king said Friday in an interview that he would discuss his proposal at length with Yasser Arafat, the head of the PLO, when he comes to Amman next month. Talks between Hussein and Arafat are under way.

Hussein indicated his proposal, though not directly linked to President Ronald Reagan's Middle East plan, was meant to help unlock the peace process. He said that the plebiscite could obviously be held only after an Israeli withdrawal but that an agreement in principle between the PLO and him was already possible and could make the search for a Middle East settlement easier. Mr. Reagan called for an "association" between Jordan and the West Bank and Gaza.

Hussein did not specify how, or whether, his proposal differed from Mr. Reagan's call for "association" or the Palestinians' call for an independent state. But he said that the two partners in the federation would "maintain their respective identities and exercise their right to self-determination."

Enduring Relationship. — He said that despite his past bitterness with the PLO, the relationship would "maintain its enduring, constructive and enduring relationship between any members of the Arab family."

Hussein revealed for the first time the procedure that Arab leaders are likely to adopt in following up on the eight-point program they adopted at the meeting of the Arab League in Fez, Morocco, this month. First, he said, Mr. Arafat and the heads of state of the countries making up the seven-member

commission appointed by the conference would meet again.

Then the members of the commission would fan out to present the Arab platform to the United Nations and governments of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France. Since not all the members of the commission will go to all the capitals, direct contact between Mr. Arafat and the Reagan administration will not be necessary.

The commission is balanced between hard-liners and moderates. The members are Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and the PLO.

Hussein said that most of the six Arab heads of state would address the UN General Assembly in their dual role as representatives of their countries and members of the commission.

He made clear there would be no negotiation with Israel at this stage, saying that talks with Prime Minister Menachem Begin "would produce zero."

Ballot Box Theft Reported by Swiss

The Associated Press

VELLERAT, Switzerland — Ballot boxes and voting material were stolen Sunday in the village of Vellerat, where inhabitants want to leave the predominantly German-speaking canton of Bern for the adjacent French-speaking canton of Jura. The material was to be used Sunday in voting on Bern cantonal issues.

Vellerat, whose 67 residents speak French, declared itself an independent community last month, a decision that the federal government has refused to recognize. Village authorities also declined to submit 1980 federal census returns to protest the Bern canton's jurisdiction.

The Jura canton was created in 1979 from the Bern canton, but because of difficulties in drawing the borders, Vellerat and several other French-speaking villages were left in the Bern canton.

The king accused the Israeli government of having deliberately set the stage for the massacre of Palestinian civilians in West Beirut because it wanted them to panic and flee to more distant Arab countries. He also said that the Begin government deliberately wanted to discredit Mr. Reagan in the Arab world and destroy the credibility of the United States, which had guaranteed the safety of the civilians in the camps.

"This was Begin's answer to Reagan," he said. But he added it would be self-defeating for the Arab governments to give in to popular bitterness over the massacre and break off their effort to bring about a Middle East settlement in contact with the United States.

"This is an emotional trap we have to avoid," he said.

In the interview, the king spoke with great urgency, often emphasizing his conviction that the Middle East was at a crossroads and would slide into disaster unless a way was found to stop Israel's threats to its neighbors and to reverse the Israeli takeover of the West Bank.

He said that once the consultations between the Arabs and the big powers had shown results, he would favor an "international conference with participation of all parties directly concerned," meaning Israel and the PLO. The Soviet Union and the European powers should also take part, he said.

Hussein made clear that he would not join the Camp David peace process, saying it had proved effective only to settle "the relatively easy problem" of Sinai and that the issues of Jerusalem, the occupied territories and the Golan Heights were incomparably more difficult to solve.

U.S. Sees Support for Hussein — Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported from Washington:

A senior State Department official said Friday there was "a very good chance" that Hussein would receive enough support from other Arab states and the Palestinians so

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Begin Reported Ready To Accept High-Level Inquiry Into Massacres

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Amid deepening political trouble for his defense minister, Ariel Sharon, Prime Minister Menachem Begin was reported Sunday as being ready to surrender to the demand that a state judicial board of inquiry be established to investigate the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Israeli-occupied West Beirut.

Several of Mr. Begin's political associates, including the leaders of three parties that form a part of his government coalition, are now demanding such an investigation, and Justice Minister Moshe Nisim said Sunday that it appears the cabinet will have no choice when it meets Tuesday but to agree to the high-level inquiry.

The Israeli military command announced Sunday that all Israeli forces will leave West Beirut by Wednesday, and said that Israel will also turn over the airport south of the city to the Lebanese government. Foreign Ministry officials, while continuing to insist that there had been no "ultimatum" from the United States for the withdrawal, said Israeli forces would be completely out of the city, including Christian East Beirut, by the end of the week.

Mr. Begin was quoted Sunday as saying he had opposed the convening of a judicial board of inquiry, the most powerful kind of investigative body in Israel, because such a panel should be reserved for "only the most serious wrongdoing." The prime minister denies that Israel bears any responsibility for the massacre, but Israeli Radio said Sunday that he was on the verge of proposing a judicial inquiry himself.

Uproar in Parliament. — Mr. Sharon set off the uproar during a parliamentary debate last week when he asserted that when the opposition Labor Party was in power in 1976 the Israeli army played some unspecified role in an earlier massacre of Palestinian refugees by Lebanese Christian militia units at the Tel Zaatar refugee camp in Beirut.

The accusation was denied by Labor Party leaders who headed the government at the time. A retired army general who was responsible for contacts with the Christian militias also denied it.

"Whether we like it or not, an accusing finger is being pointed at the army, and we're being accused of things of which the army is completely innocent," said General Chaim Bar-Lev, who is now the secretary-general of a small political party that is part of Mr. Begin's government coalition.

Tens of thousands of Israelis from across the country poured into Tel Aviv Saturday to demand that the Begin government resign because of the massacre. Security officials said it was the largest rally in the country's history.

The organizers of the protest, the Israeli Labor Party and other opposition political organizations, said that the crowd numbered 350,000.

Mr. Sharon acknowledged in a television interview last week that Israel's announced intention of sending its troops into West Beirut earlier this month — to prevent anarchy after the assassination of the Lebanese president-elect, Bashir Gemayel — was merely a "smokescreen" to hide its real purpose of rooting out the remaining Palestinian guerrillas in the city.

Discussion in Unit. — In the same interview, Mr. Sharon said that earlier in the war in Lebanon an elite paratrooper unit that was about to be mobilized was not called up after senior military officials concluded that disarming it within its ranks over the war would have made it ineffective.

As a result, the Israeli Knesset is

to hold another special session Thursday to debate the Tel Zaatar accusations and the case of the reluctant paratrooper unit.

The military command announced that Lieutenant General Rafael Eitan, the chief of staff, had rejected a request from General Amram Mitzna, the commander of the army's command and staff college, to be relieved of his duties because of the massacre. According

to the announcement, General Eitan told General Mitzna to return to his post or leave the army, adding that it was "inconceivable" for an officer serving in the army of a democratic country should concern himself with the appointment of government ministers.

General Mitzna and an unidentified general who commands

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Israelis' Faith Shaken In Begin and Sharon

Disgust Rising Over Massacre
And Impulse to Cover It Up

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM — After the events of last week, Israel may never again be able to feel the same way about itself. Something snapped. The conviction that Israel was somehow different, somehow special amid the brutality and hypocrisy of the world's nations was profoundly shaken if not swept away.

Only at the pinnacle of governmental power did a tight circle of moral certainty seem to remain. Prime Minister Menachem Begin, wrapped in the mantle of virtue he has always worn, dismissed as "a blood libel" the assessment that Israel bore some responsibility for the Beirut massacre.

The prime minister's sense of righteousness found some echoes

among those who wear their bigotry proudly. "Who cares?" people were heard to say. "Let the Arabs kill each other. They deserve it." Rabbi Meir Kahane, who heads the Kach movement, the Jewish Defense League of Israel, issued a written statement saying, "The massacre in Beirut merely shows, in all its clarity, the nature of the Arab."

But these sentiments seemed aberrations. The incident itself, and the government's impulse to cover up an Israeli involvement that gradually came to light, disgusted Israelis at almost every corner of the society, mobilizing a powerful surge of outrage that extended into the upper levels of the army and into the cabinet room, and even into the ranks of Mr. Begin's most faithful admirers.

Herut Party Unrest. — By week's end, after a relentless Israeli press had ferreted out piece after piece of evidence that Israel had sent Phalangists into the refugee camps and that army headquarters had known of the massacre soon after it began, some stalwart members of Mr. Begin's Herut Party were telling each other — but apparently not the prime minister — that a full-blown judicial inquiry must be convened and that Defense Minister Ariel Sharon must go. And Mr. Begin's refusal to dismiss him, arguing personal loyalty and perhaps fearing Mr. Sharon's vindictive disclosures should he be removed, left the prime minister more isolated than he has been for a long time.

It was Mr. Begin himself who recalled Deir Yassin. He brought it up at a cabinet meeting and in several private conversations. The name is scarcely known outside the Middle East, except to those who follow the region closely. But it is a code word of terror and anger, and revenge among the Arabs, and a stain that has marked Mr. Begin throughout most of his life.

On April 9, 1948, Deir Yassin was an Arab village at the western edge of Jerusalem. In the continual Arab attacks on Jewish convoys between Jerusalem and the coast, the village was considered an enemy military stronghold by Mr. Begin's underground, the Irgun Zvai Leumi. His men attacked at dawn that day, suffering 4 dead and nearly 40 wounded, according to his account, and leaving dozens of dead Arabs — men, women and children, said by survivors to have been lined up against stone walls in the village and shot. Mr. Begin has always insisted publicly that the civilian population had been warned to get out and had been hurt inadvertently in the heat of battle.

Dismissal Ruled Out. — It all came back to him last week. He was out in Deir Yassin himself, he pointed out, and knew nothing of it until after the fact. But he never broke ranks with his men by pointing a finger of blame, he told his colleagues. And he would not do that now. He would not dismiss his friend, Mr. Sharon. He would not implicate Israel by calling the full judicial inquiry urged by the opposition Labor Party — a device, he felt, to topple his government.

Many people who had believed in Mr. Begin were shocked, suddenly seeing a shallower morality than they had imagined in a man so moved and driven by the horror of the Holocaust, a man so contemptuous of those "good" Germans who insisted that they had not known.

In addition, a shiver of alarm went through the country over Mr. Sharon. Many Israelis were haunted not only by the television pictures of the bodies in the Chatila camp but also by those of their defense minister's face as he attacked the Labor opposition in the Knesset, Israel's parliament. He accused Labor members of giving comfort to the enemy in the war, and he taunted them with suggestions that there should be an investigation of that. "And to make it easy for you," he said, "we will make it a secret commission inquiry."

He implied that in 1976, when Shimon Peres, the Labor leader, was defense minister, Israeli Army officers had some involvement

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Brezhnev Asks China To Discuss Relations

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Leonid I. Brezhnev issued a new appeal Sunday for China to resume the search for improved bilateral relations "on the basis that I would describe as that of common sense, mutual respect and mutual advantage."

The Soviet leader's remarks in a nationally televised speech appeared to be the most positive series of recent overtures to Beijing.

Diplomatic analysts here linked their timing to the scheduled visit to the Chinese capital next month of Leonid Ilyichov, the deputy Soviet foreign minister, for preliminary discussions expected to lead to the resumption of relations between the two communist nations.

Mr. Brezhnev's speech at a political meeting in Baku, the Caspian Sea city that is the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan, was marred by an extraordinary mistake by his staff, yet showed Mr. Brezhnev's human side.

New Text Delivered. — Appearing vigorous and in good health, Mr. Brezhnev, 75, was more than a minute into his speech when his personal aide, Andrei Alexandrov, was seen rushing to the rostrum with another text. With cameras turned away from the rostrum, the Soviet leader interrupted his speech to be given the correct text.

"It is not my fault, comrades," he said. "I have to start again from the beginning." Following thunderous applause, he switched to the new text, which contained somewhat different opening remarks.

In contrast to an appeal he made to Beijing last March, when his proposal for improved Chinese-Soviet relations was couched with criticism of China's "distortions of the principles and essence of socialism," Mr. Brezhnev's remarks Sunday contained no suggestion of the invective that has been standard since the two nations drifted apart over ideology, territory and other issues.

Mutual Advantage Seen. — "We would deem it very important," he said, "to achieve a normalization, a gradual improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China on a basis that I would describe as that of common sense, mutual respect and mutual advantage."

Mr. Brezhnev singled out Europe as the area where détente, "for a number of historical reasons, has struck deeper roots" than in other areas. But in an allusion that appeared to reflect Moscow's concern over the breakup in West Germany of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's ruling coalition and the prospect of a right-of-center government in Bonn, he asserted that

détente "in no case must be put at the mercy of the narrow-minded, egoistic politicians in the camp of imperialism."

In a related development Sunday, the distributed text of a Soviet-Indian declaration signed by Mr. Brezhnev and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The Indian leader left for New Delhi on Sunday after a six-day official visit to the Soviet Union.

Discussion of Afghanistan. — Apart from restating their intentions to strengthen Soviet-Indian relations, the two sides discussed Afghanistan, where 100,000 Soviet troops are supporting the Soviet-backed government. The text of the declaration suggested that the Russians have moved closer to Mr. Gandhi's position on the issue.

Although Afghanistan was not mentioned by name, both sides "reaffirmed their conviction that the problems of the region demand peaceful political solutions paying full respect to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of the countries."

The two nations expressed opposition to "outside interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the region" and the confidence that a "negotiated political solution alone can guarantee a durable settlement of the existing problems."

Gandhi Back in New Delhi. — Prime Minister Gandhi returned to New Delhi on Sunday from the Soviet Union, United Press International reported.

Warsaw — The Polish authorities have not yet formally decided to dissolve the Solidarity independent trade union but "the likelihood of such a decision is very high," a ranking official of the Communist Party said in an interview.

The official, Jerzy Wiatr, said Saturday that dissolution would probably come as part of a legislative measure that would outlaw unions created before martial law and establish rules under which new, more restricted ones could be organized at the factory level. Mr. Wiatr is director of the Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism.

Mr. Wiatr's institute is the research arm of the party's policymaking Central Committee. It has recently been studying worker attitudes toward Solidarity.

Several articles in the official press late last week suggested strongly that the regime, which

suspended the union after declaring martial law on Dec. 13, would formally ban Solidarity.

Semi-official sources have told Western newsmen that the action will be taken at a meeting of the Polish parliament sometime in October. But Mr. Wiatr was the first ranking Polish official to comment explicitly on the subject during an interview.

The regime has repeatedly committed itself to the reappearance of self-governed trade unions independent of party and government interference. It sees unions as essential to winning worker support for economic recovery.

However, the regime argues that Solidarity exceeded trade union bounds to become an organization of political opposition. It maintains that Solidarity's top leaders, most of whom have been interned since the imposition of martial law, remain "unrealistic."

The name of Solidarity has become associated with conspiracy, underground opposition, anarchy,

intimidation and subversion, the government newspaper Polish Republic charged last week. "Can one imagine that one fine day a trade union with such a fatally flawed name will simply reappear in the public life of the country as if nothing had happened?" it asked.

Some analysts have suggested that the authorities are raising the specter of Solidarity's dissolution as a trial balloon or as part of a campaign to make an eventual, less drastic solution look like more of a concession than it really might turn out to be.

Poland's Roman Catholic Church leaders and influential groups of Polish intellectuals have repeatedly called for the reactivation of Solidarity as a precondition for a national accord that the government says it wants. The free trade unions united under Solidarity's banner had nearly 10 million members, more than one-fourth of the population, a year ago.

But the Soviet Union and some of its other allies are reportedly

pressing the Polish military leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, to end the current political deadlock by moving decisively against Solidarity and all other elements of potential political opposition.

Asked how he assessed the potential public reaction to dissolution of Solidarity, Mr. Wiatr commented: "I wish I knew."

"There is a possibility there will be some opposition to it," he said, but "the crucial thing is not whether there will be street demonstrations. The crucial thing is how workers react in the factories."

He said that nationwide demonstrations would be "a nuisance, but nothing to change policy." He said that the danger of widespread strikes is of more concern to the regime.

An interview with a staff member of Mr. Wiatr's institute, published locally last week, indicated that at the time of a survey last spring, workers remained strongly attached to Solidarity, although they were critical of some of its political activities.

Mr. Wiatr, who is considered a party moderate, said he believes it would be possible to defer a final decision on the old unions even as the regime gave the "green light" to organization of new trade union units at the factory level.

The main argument against such an approach, he said, is that "if we have to take the medicine, let's do it and get it over with." He added that there is a "high likelihood" that the final decision will be a clear-cut decision — to dissolve all past unions and create new ones.

Mr. Wiatr also indicated that some government officials still believe negotiations with Solidarity leaders are possible.

4 Poles to Stay in U.S. — Four Polish citizens who sailed across the Atlantic Ocean and asked for political asylum have been granted permission by immigration officials to live and work in the United States, United Press International reported from Newark, New Jersey.

An official said Friday that un-

der Immigration and Naturalization Service policy, the agency will not confirm or deny whether the four were granted political asylum or disclose where they will reside. They were reported to be staying with friends in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

The four were identified as Jarek Neczaj-Hurzwicz, Stanislaw Kozak, Andrzej Biemkowski and Andrzej Plewik. They arrived in Port Elizabeth on Sept. 16 after a five-month trip aboard a 38-foot (12-meter) sailboat.

In Chicago, meanwhile, the Polish American Congress filed a federal court suit Friday seeking rehearings for Poles denied asylum during the past 18 months. The suit charged that immigration officials have unnecessarily delayed processing applications for asylum and refused to grant work permits to applicants.

It also said the immigration service has "erroneously" classified all asylum applications for Polish nationals "as being meritless."

INSIDE

■ Hong Kong, for more than three decades, has been China's compromise with reality. Now, following Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's talk with Beijing, the British colony's mood is choppy. Page 4

■ Britain's Liberal Party gathered for a conference designed to breathe new life into its alliance with the Social Democratic Party. But some Liberals believe that the alliance is hurting their party more than helping it. Page 4

■ President Reagan, differing sharply with his own nominee for chairman of the Council on Economic Advisers, declared that it was "the most cynical form of demagoguery" to suggest that recent progress on inflation had contributed to its not employment. Page 2

■ In the Namibia dispute, the United States has sent a high State Department official to Angola to renew pressure for Cuban withdrawal. Page 5

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U.S. Indicates British and Dutch May Join Beirut Force

By Michael Gerler and John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Britain and the Netherlands have expressed interest in contributing troops to a multinational contingent of U.S., French and Italian forces repatriating to take up positions in and around West Beirut, according to U.S. government officials.

The first public indication of Dutch and British interest came Friday from Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, who said at a news conference in St. Paul, Minnesota, that "two or three other countries have expressed some interest" in sending troops to Lebanon.

Although Mr. Weinberger declined to identify the countries, other officials said that the Dutch and British governments had indicated an interest in eventually joining the operation.

Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. chief delegate to the United Na-

tions and one of the staunchest pro-Israeli figures in the administration, said on Friday that the United States must share part of the blame for the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut last week.

Calling for a "dispassionate, competent commission of inquiry," she said that, in addition to those who actually did the killing, moral responsibility rests with "all those who did not do everything they could to maintain order and security."

That, Mrs. Kirkpatrick contended, includes not only the governments of Israel and Lebanon, but also the United States, France and Italy, which withdrew their forces from Beirut before the massacre.

In regard to broadening the multinational force, U.S. officials said that, at the moment, the initial contingent of roughly 3,000 U.S., French and Italian troops probably would be sufficient.

Troop contributions from other

countries, however, could become important if the mission or territory of the force were expanded, or if a long stay in Lebanon made replacements necessary, they said.

In addition, troops from other countries could enhance the force's mission of calming fears among Beirut's population, of ensuring that Israeli troops do not return to the city, and of giving the fledgling Lebanese government time to assert its sovereignty over the city, they noted.

In St. Paul, Mr. Weinberger indicated that the U.S. Marine units would stay on the outskirts of Beirut and "will not be patrolling inside" the city.

He indicated that the American force, initially set at about 800 men, could grow to 1,200. The Pentagon, however, said that decision had not been made.

At the moment, officials said, it is most likely that the marines will maintain a line on the southern outskirts of the city, running roughly from the presidential pal-

ace to the airport, with Israeli forces withdrawn into the hills farther south as a first step.

Mr. Weinberger was said to welcome the possibility that other nations may join the multinational force. Officials said that he has been the most wary member of the administration about committing U.S. units to Beirut, both during the withdrawal of Palestinian forces last month and now during the Israeli pullback.

Role for UN

Mr. Weinberger, officials said, would have preferred a solution in which U.S. and other forces were added to the UN troops already in southern Lebanon under an expanded charter for the UN contingent.

Another senior administration official, talking about the post-Beirut problem of getting Israeli and Syrian forces to withdraw from all of Lebanon, said the administration envisions a possible role for the UN force, perhaps



A Lebanese Army soldier stands guard in Beirut as a truck pulls away with several persons who had been detained. The army has begun arresting anyone whose identity papers are not in order.

Russia Replacing, Even Upgrading Lost Syrian Arms, U.S. Officials Say

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. intelligence officials say the Soviet Union seems to be quickly replacing, and even upgrading, the large amounts of arms that Syria lost in recent combat with Israel in Lebanon.

The resupply process began in July, soon after Israel destroyed more than 80 Syrian aircraft, about 20 surface-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft batteries and a large number of tanks, the intelligence officials said Saturday. They said Libya had already sent 20 to MiG-21 and MiG-23 fighter jets to Syria. They gave few other details on the rearming.

Officials in the Reagan administration said they believe Moscow wants to show Syria, one of its last outposts in the Middle East, that it can still act quickly and reliably.

Syria is turning out to be a major stumbling block to President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace plan.

Officials in the State Department, Pentagon and White House said their two principal hopes were that King Hussein of Jordan would keep inching toward an active role in the peace process and that the political turmoil in Israel over the recent killings of Palestinians in Lebanon would produce a more positive Israeli attitude toward the Reagan plan.

In essence, the Reagan plan calls on Israel to cede most of the West Bank and Gaza Strip to a self-governing Palestinian authority in association with Jordan, all in return for Arab agreement to peace with Israel.

Syria's strategy is a matter of some conjecture among administration experts.

Poll Shows U.S. Opinion Shifting Away From Israel, Toward Arabs

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK — Americans' support for Israel has dropped sharply while backing for the Arab nations has risen, according to a new poll by Newsweek magazine.

The magazine also reported a polarization in the past year in the attitude of American Jews toward Israel, with 33 percent of the Jews polled saying their sympathy to Israel's position had decreased, and 36 percent said it had increased.

The nationwide poll of 605 adults and a sub-sampling of 253 American Jews were taken Wednesday and Thursday by the Gallup organization for Newsweek.

Newsweek said 32 percent of those in the general poll were more sympathetic to Israel than to the Arab nations, while 28 percent said their sympathies were with the Arabs. In a similar poll in September 1981, 49 percent said their sympathies lay more with Israel and only 10 percent sided with the Arabs.

The magazine said the recent massacre of Palestinians in Beirut by Christian militiamen had a strong impact on public opinion. Of those polled, 81 percent said they believed Israel must bear some responsibility for the killings. About half said they believed the United States should suspend or reduce aid to Israel to force a withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

About half of those questioned said they believed anti-Semitism was likely to increase in the United States because of recent developments in the Mideast. Of the Jews polled, 77 percent expressed such a fear.

UN Assembly Condemns Massacre And Asks Security Council Probe

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, New York — The General Assembly has voted overwhelmingly to condemn the massacres in the Beirut refugee camps and has called for an investigation by the Security Council.

Only Israel and the United States voted Friday against the document. The other 147 nations present, including Israel's traditional supporters in Western Europe, voted in favor. No nation abstained.

The U.S. representative, Charles M. Lichtenstein, argued that the resolution as a whole would only worsen conflict in the Middle East. However, he won a separate ballot on the lone paragraph urging an inquiry and here the United States joined 145 states in unanimously voting yes. Israel took no part in that vote.

The outcome climaxed an afternoon and evening of oratory in which Third World countries and the Soviet bloc repeatedly accused Israel of genocide.

The harshest speech was by Zehdi Labib Terzi, the Palestine Liberation Organization observer here.

"Nothing can atone for these crimes," he said, in an allusion to Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement, which is being observed Monday. "The Judeo-Nazi junta in Tel Aviv cannot atone for this crime."

Mr. Terzi said that the Palestinians were the victims of a "holocaust" and "genocide."

Yehuda Z. Blum, the Israeli delegate, in an address prepared for delivery, denounced the debate as "a disgusting orgy of hatred" and "a hypocritical and cynical exercise to shift the blame for the massacre from those who perpetrated it to those who did not."

He accused the United Nations of ignoring massacres in Cambodia, Afghanistan, Syria and Uganda.

The resolution itself was couched in relatively restrained language, partly to win the maximum number of votes and partly to avoid offending the new Lebanese government.

It "condemns the criminal massacre of Palestinians and other civilians," but carefully avoids fixing blame. It "urges the Security

Council to investigate, through the means available to it, the circumstances and extent of the massacre."

The "means available" phrase has been interpreted by many council members as a loose request for action. Most of the 15 delegates oppose the most dramatic form of inquiry, sending their own colleagues to the massacre sites, largely because the Beirut government has indicated that it would not welcome this.

The council intends to deliberate this week over the possibility of sending UN staff members, including officer observers, to Beirut, to make a report. Within both the council and the assembly there is strong sentiment to wait for the debate in Israel and see whether its government will conduct an inquiry.

Israelis' Faith Shaken In Begin and Sharon

(Continued from Page 1)

the Christians' massacre of Palestinians at the Tel Zaatar refugee camp.

It was his strange, twisted smile, while he made this charge that reminded one American-born Israeli official of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, a parallel that occurred in editorial writers and other Israelis as well. "It was a performance that only the infamous Joe McCarthy could have fully appreciated," wrote The Jerusalem Post. The single item missing, as Mr. Sharon stood at the Knesset rostrum, was the cloth of bogus documents that McCarthy was wont to wave."

Vigorous Democracy

A democracy has the capacity to urge itself, and Israel proved last week what a vigorous democracy it is. Yaacov Kirschen,

in his "Dry Bones" cartoon strip for The Jerusalem Post, had his character Shuldig addressing the readers: "When terrorists attacked from Syria, we blamed the Syrians. When murderous infiltrators slipped in from Lebanon, we blamed the Lebanese. When PLO killers launched raids from Jordan, we blamed the Jordanians. When fedayeen goons came in from Egypt, we blamed the Egyptians. But when we send a bloodthirsty gang into a refugee camp, we blame everyone in the world except ourselves. Whether it was mission or commission, we've got something to atone for this Yom Kippur."

A prominent Israeli journalist remarked: "Sharon, in order to survive, has to get rid of some generals. Begin, if he wants to survive, has to get rid of Sharon. We, if we want to survive, have to get rid of all of them."

Begin Reported Ready To Accept Investigation

(Continued from Page 1)

combat division in the Beirut area met with Mr. Sharon on Friday, reportedly telling him he should take responsibility for the events in the Lebanese capital and resign.

On Friday, the Begin government asked the president of the Supreme Court to conduct his own investigation, but the court president turned down the request because the court is considering two cases demanding the higher level inquiry.

The afternoon newspaper Yediot Ahronot published Sunday the results of a public opinion poll showing overwhelming support for an internal investigation. The poll said 51 percent of the Israeli public favors a judicial board, and 23 percent a lower level examination, while 25 percent oppose any kind of inquiry into the incident.

Only 1 percent of the respondents said they were undecided, an indication of the extent to which the massacre and Israel's role in it has gripped the country since the first disclosures of the killings.

Israelis Begin Withdrawal

David B. Ottaway of The Washington Post reported from Beirut: The Israeli Army all but completed its withdrawal from Moslem West Beirut on Sunday, leaving only a small detachment at the airport and port where 700 Italian

Foreign Sub Is Hunted Off Sweden

STOCKHOLM — Navy ships and helicopters were diverted from military maneuvers Sunday to search for a foreign submarine sighted by a fisherman off the western coast, military officials said.

The man said he saw the submarine Friday near the mainland off Marstrand, across from the northern tip of Denmark.

Since June, the navy has investigated about 50 reports of suspected foreign submarines in Swedish waters. At least four sightings have been confirmed. Last October, a Soviet submarine ran aground in restricted waters outside the top-secret naval base at Karlskrona in southern Sweden.

32 Iranian Troops Killed, Iraq Says

ABU DHABI — Iraq reported Saturday that its forces had killed at least 32 Iranian soldiers in two days of military operations. A military communiqué carried by the Iraqi News Agency also said Iraqi troops destroyed an Iranian tank and two other military vehicles and wiped out a munition depot.

It said 29 Iranians were killed when an Iraqi unit attacked Iranian infantry in the central sector of the front. The report, received here, said three Iranians were killed in the northern sector, while the military equipment was destroyed east of Basra, in the south.

The communiqué said the Iraqis had resumed shelling the central border town of Khanaqin, causing some damage. The agency gave no details of Iraqi casualties.

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*Herald Tribune (May 82) quoting an Institutional Investor survey.

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Vote Appears to Eliminate Genscher's Party in Hesse

(Continued from Page 1)

tion in Bonn" and said that Hesse would stay Social Democratic.

"Genscher will now have to explain to his own party what he's been up to in the last two weeks in Bonn," he said.

Mr. Dreger conceded defeat on television only an hour after the polls closed and said he would resign as leader of the Hesse Christian Democrats on Monday after four unsuccessful bids to become state premier.

He blamed the sensational result on the changes in Bonn in the last 10 days and said that Hesse now faced the prospect of a "red-green" alliance.

But Mr. Börner said he would not negotiate with the environmentalists, who campaigned fiercely against nuclear energy and plans to extend Frankfurt's international airport.

Pope Travels to Paul VI's Birthplace

BRESCIA, Italy — Pope John Paul II on Sunday visited the house where Pope Paul VI was born, on the outskirts of this northern city. It was his third pilgrimage to the birthplace of one of his predecessors.

The pontiff also paid homage to eight persons killed in a terrorist bombing in May 1974. He was greeted in Brescia by Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, who in an earlier speech had underlined "the new perverse links between terrorism and the Mafia." Police estimated that 200,000 pilgrims came to Brescia, causing huge traffic jams on the main Milan-Venice highway.

In Concesio, a village at the foot of hills surrounding Brescia, John Paul visited the house where Pope Paul VI was born 85 years ago. In August 1979, he traveled to Canale d'Agordo, the hometown of Pope John Paul I, and in April 1981 he went to Sotto il Monte, the birthplace of Pope John XXIII. Next May, he plans to go to the native village of Pius XI, near Milan.

Nun's Arrest Assailed in Philippines

MANILA — A Roman Catholic Church group denounced Sunday the arrest of a nun and two church workers during a military raid on Samar Island as an attempt to "persecute and harass the church in the Philippines."

In a press statement, the Samar-based group of priests and nuns also accused the military of "witch-hunting" and of "planting evidence" against the three. They were arrested Sept. 1 when soldiers raided a church-run social action center in the town of Catbalogan, 330 miles (530 kilometers) southeast of Manila.

The nun, identified as Helena Gutierrez, was freed on bail two days after the raid. She was charged with inciting to sedition, the group said. It said the two male workers, accused of possessing subversive documents, were still in military custody. Government forces on Samar Island are fighting communist rebels, and military authorities in the area claim some church members actively support the guerrillas.

Hussein Seeks PLO Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

that he could enter into negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza Strip with Israel and others.

Assessing that there had been intensive behind-the-scenes discussions with Hussein and other Arab leaders since the Fez summit, the senior official, in a briefing for some reporters, said: "I do think that it is entirely possible that out of all this will emerge a feeling on King Hussein's part that he could enter the peace process in such a way that he will not be isolated from the other Arabs."

"I think it is important that he be in that position," the official said.

The senior official said that despite the attention that has been paid to the crisis in Beirut in the two weeks, the interest of Arab leaders in Mr. Reagan's Middle East initiative has remained high.

"It has been very interesting to me, reading the continuous flow of cable traffic from that area, to see that the peace process, the president's initiative, is very much alive and very much on people's minds," he said. He said the Arabs are talking about it to each other and to U.S. envoys.

He said that Hussein's reaction has been "basically good."

"He hasn't yet been able to say to the Israelis, let's sit down and talk," the official said. But he said that "I think there is a very good chance that King Hussein will be given — will have — the support of the Arab community and the Palestinian community of such a nature that he will be able to proceed."

Habib Meets Hussein

President Reagan's Middle East envoy, Philip C. Habib, had talks with Hussein on Sunday after arriving in Amman from Israel on an unannounced visit. Reuters reported, quoting the Jordanian news agency Petra.

U.S. Retains Seat On Atomic Agency Governing Board

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
VIENNA — The United States retained its usual place on the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency on Saturday despite its walkout from the agency's conference over a challenge to Israel.

The U.S. delegation, along with groups from the European Community, Canada, Australia and Japan, left the conference after Israel's credentials were refused Friday by a vote of 41-39.

An agency statement on Saturday said that Ambassador Emil Kloboucek of Czechoslovakia was elected as chairman of the 34-member policy-making body of the Vienna-based organization. The United States was listed among the board members.

The new member states elected to the board for a two-year period included Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, Kenya, Libya, Mexico, Pakistan, Portugal, Thailand, Venezuela and Zaire.

Kenneth Davis, head of the U.S. delegation to the conference, had branded the denial of Israel's credentials an "illegal act" and said the United States would "reassess our support for the IAEA and our participation in it."

Opposition Figure Assails Mitterrand

PARIS — An opposition leader has launched a bitter attack on President Francois Mitterrand. The Communist Party newspaper L'Humanité said the denunciation was a veiled assault on democracy.

Michel Poniatowski, honorary president of the center-right Republican Party and an interior minister under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, said in a speech Saturday at the party's annual national council meeting that the French administration was a bunch of "jokers led by a 'super-joker'."

Mr. Poniatowski also accused Mr. Mitterrand of having a contradictory foreign policy and, in a reference to his travels abroad, of being a "madonna" of international airports.

Tindemans Sees Signs of Danger in U.S.-Europe Split

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
BRUSSELS — Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans said in a newspaper interview that the "alienation" between Washington and its European allies is taking on "dangerous proportions."

In an interview published Saturday in La Libre Belgique, he blamed this split on the absence of regular, high-level meetings between U.S. and European Community officials.

"With Alexander Haig, we almost had reached an agreement to bring together, twice a year, the U.S. secretary of state and the foreign affairs ministers" of EC nations, the paper quoted Mr. Tindemans as saying.

Mr. Tindemans said he did not know how George P. Shultz, Mr. Haig's successor as U.S. secretary of state, felt about this. Meanwhile, he said, "the alienation between Washington and the community takes on dangerous proportions."

2 Salvadorans Indicted in Killings

SAN SALVADOR — A criminal court has indicted two former national guardsmen in the 1981 slaying of two American land-reform advisers and the head of El Salvador's agrarian program. Their testimony was considered a major break in the investigation.

Judge Hector Enrique Jimenez said the indictments were filed Saturday against Corporals José Dimas Valle and Gonzalo Gómez in the killings of Michael Hammer, 42, of Potomac, Maryland; Mark Pearlman, 36, of Seattle; and Rodolfo Viera, the director of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Reform.

Judge Jimenez said the former guardsmen had confessed that they killed the three men on Jan. 4, 1981, but they maintained that they had acted under the orders of military officers. They also implicated a wealthy landowner, Judge Jimenez said. Legal action against the landowner, Hans Christ, was dropped last year for lack of evidence. Judge Jimenez identified the officers as Lieutenant Rodolfo Isidro López Sorian and Captain Eduardo Avila.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Reagan Assails Linkage Of Anti-Inflation Fight And U.S. Jobless Rate

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, differing sharply with his own nominee for chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, says it is "the most cynical form of demagoguery" to suggest that recent progress on inflation had contributed to unemployment.

In his weekly Saturday radio address, Mr. Reagan accused Democrats in Congress of "exploiting the fears of the people for their own political gain" by making the charge that the administration fights inflation by putting people out of work.

Mr. Reagan sounded angry in his comments about the Democrats, but made no reference to a similar statement by Martin S. Feldstein, his choice for chairman of the economic advisory panel.

The president acknowledged that recent progress on inflation "isn't easy for people to see" because prices were continuing to increase. "But it hasn't gone up as much as it did in each of those last few years," he said, referring to inflation. He then reminded listeners that inflation had been the No. 1 issue of the 1980 presidential campaign.

Criticism of Promises
On Wednesday, Mr. Feldstein, a former economics professor at Harvard University, was critical of Reagan administration promises made in 1981 that inflation could be cut in half.

At his confirmation hearing before the Senate Banking Committee, Mr. Feldstein said: "Extremists among both the supply-siders and monetarists who predicted that inflation would be reduced without raising unemployment have been decisively proven wrong."

By supply-siders, Mr. Feldstein was referring to those who said last year that a three-year tax cut would produce economic growth without inflation. By monetarists, he was referring to those favoring a tight-money policy as a means to curb inflation.

Responding to Mr. Reagan on behalf of the Democrats, Representative Peter A. Peyser of New

York picked up the same theme in a separate radio talk, charging that it was "unbelievable that President Reagan can brag about the worst economic catastrophe since the Great Depression."

"No One Is Buying"
The president asked us to celebrate the decline in inflation rate," said Mr. Peyser. "Of course, prices aren't rising as fast as they were. No one is buying anything. The sad fact is that prices always slow down when you are entering a depression."

The two radio addresses underscored the primary focus of the economy as the fall election campaign accelerates. On unemployment, Mr. Reagan said the only way to have renewed economic growth was to conquer inflation first. He also spoke of a bill he supports that would provide training for a million Americans for jobs in private business.

The Democratic leadership also supports the bill, as Mr. Peyser said Saturday, although Democrats note that it would not itself create new jobs. Mr. Peyser called on the president to back an additional Democratic-sponsored bill that would spend \$1 billion to create 200,000 temporary public works jobs.

The president, without referring to the bill, charged that Democrats were trying to solve unemployment by spending too much government money. He said such an approach "took us to the edge of economic Armageddon" when the Democrats were in power.

In a separate event, Mr. Reagan lighted several candles at the White House in honor of School Prayer Day, planned by advocates of officially sponsored prayer in schools, which the U.S. Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional.

On Thursday, the Republican-controlled Senate shelved a bill sponsored by Senator Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican, aimed at sanctioning school prayer. Although White House aides are privately critical of Mr. Helms' strategy on the issue, Mr. Reagan thanked him and his colleagues "for all that they have done."



Wearing a makeshift mask, a guerrilla in Honduras uses two hostages as a shield as he boards a bus to go to the airport.

Rebels Free Captives And Leave Honduras

By Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service

SAN PEDRO SULA, Honduras — The eight-day hostage drama that has shaken Honduras has ended with the 12 leftist guerrillas flying to Panama City aboard a Panamanian Air Force plane that was requested by the Honduran government. The guerrillas are expected to go to Cuba.

The remaining 32 of the 107 captives, including two government ministers, other officials and bus business leaders, rode with the guerrillas on Saturday in a bus that took them to the airport. The captives lined up as a human shield on the runway to protect the insurgents as they boarded the plane.

Leaders of Honduras' major businesses, as well as the economic and Treasury ministers and the head of the Central Bank, had been among 107 persons initially held. However, dozens of hostages were released since the guerrillas, who called themselves the Cinchoneros Popular Liberation Movement, took over the Chamber of Commerce building on Sept. 17. No loss of life was reported during the episode.

The 8-month-old civilian government of President Roberto Suazo Cordova acceded to none of the guerrillas' substantive demands, which included the release of persons they believed were being held prisoner, according to the two Roman Catholic bishops who conducted much of the negotiations.

The panel, headed by Archbishop Aurelio Cordova Lanza di Montezemolo, who served as head of the negotiating team, commented that the talks were "pretty difficult, pretty hard, moving along just a bit at a time."

"They asked for many, many things and got nothing at all," he said. However, speculation arose, even among the freed hostages, that the guerrillas may have received what they wanted — publicity for their organization and, it is believed by many observers here, the beginning of a political polarization in this relatively peaceful Central American country.

The Cinchoneros take their name from a 19th century Honduran peasant movement and are believed to be closely tied to rebels in neighboring El Salvador.

The Cinchoneros had originally demanded concessions from the government that underscored their internationalist sympathies and the extent to which Honduras is becoming what some foreign observers described as a "sidestory" to Central America's bitter wars.

Among the insurgents' demands were that U.S. military advisers — who sometimes number as many as 96 here — be expelled. The guerrillas also asked that Honduras dismantle border staging areas that they say are being used by Nicaraguan rebels for forays against the leftist Sandinista government to the south.

The central demand was aimed at the release of alleged political prisoners and what was termed "disappeared people," who included Salvadorans the rebels believe are held in police custody here.

The most important of the prisoners was a Salvadoran guerrilla commander, Alejandro Montenegro, who was seized in the capital of Tegucigalpa on Aug. 22. But by the time negotiations had begun for his release, Honduras had reportedly deported him to El Salvador.

Ramon Milla Neda, 44, a business adviser who was among the 20 hostages released Thursday, said he believed that "70 percent of their business was public relations and that is what they got."

The guerrilla chief in the takeover called himself simply Uno, or "One," and had been praised by some of the hostages for his treatment of them. The local press was filled with admiring descriptions of him by the hostages.

Moderate Honduran leftists voiced concern that the crisis may provoke political repression and strengthen the hand of conservative military officers. Honduran journalists who printed the guerrillas' communique have found government officials accusing them in private of having communist sympathies.

Canadian Panel Said to Back OAS Membership

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

OTTAWA — After a year and a half of study, a parliamentary committee is reportedly ready to recommend that Canada join the other nations of the Western Hemisphere in the Organization of American States.

The question has been one of the perennials of Canadian foreign policy since the 1940s, when the United States blocked Canada's admission to the Pan American Union, the organization's precursor, on the ground that members of the Commonwealth should be excluded.

That objection evaporated soon after World War II, and since then Canada has hesitated for reasons of its own, maintaining only observer status in the organization.

Opposition to full membership stemmed from a widely held feeling that if Canada joined, it would face the increased risk of openly alienating either the United States, its main partner in trade and culture, or the poor and developing countries of the Third World, whose cause it has championed in the talks between rich and poor nations.

Falklands Lesson
In the course of the committee hearings, the impact of this polarization was made clear by the fighting in the Falkland Islands. Though Canada's support for Britain in that conflict was as great as that of the United States, and the popular sentiment here was even more pro-British, the country did not have to take a position in the OAS debates.

Offsetting such concerns has been Canada's rapidly deepening involvement with Latin America, especially in the last two years. In that time the Canadian government and public have been engaged by the fighting and elections in El Salvador, by the diplomatic wrangling over American suggestions for development of the Caribbean, by the Falklands and by the shattering of the Mexican economy. At the same time, as Canadian aid to Asia has fallen in the last decade, aid to Latin America has increased.

The special nonpartisan committee will make its final report to Parliament next month. According to officials in the Department of External Affairs, the group will almost certainly agree that not join-

ing the OAS would be an evasion of international responsibility.

According to Canadian officials familiar with the work of the parliamentary committee, the thorniest issue in its study involved considerations of human rights violations in Latin America. In the group's interim report, released two months ago, seven conservative members on the committee filed a dissent that accused the committee of maintaining a double standard on human rights questions, de-

pending on whether the offending regimes were of the left or of the right.

Differences also emerged in visits that members of Parliament made to South American countries. Pauline Jewett, for example, a representative of the New Democratic Party, stayed at her hotel in Santiago when the group that she was with visited President Augusto Pinochet, the military ruler who overthrew the government of Salvador Allende nine years ago. "I

found I could not bring myself to shake his hand," she said.

Sinclair Stevens, a member of the Progressive Conservative opposition, said he found human rights to be routinely trampled in Chile, a country that he asserted became the chief recipient of Canadian aid on a per-capita basis. Mr. Stevens said that if the report sought to gloss over the situation in Guyana, he would probably submit a dissenting amendment.

Cuban Bid in UN to Call Puerto Rico U.S. Colony Fails

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States has won a decisive victory on the floor of the General Assembly in defeating a Cuban attempt to declare Puerto Rico a colony of the United States.

The United States won wide backing against the Cuban effort on Friday. The 70-30 vote with 43 abstentions reflected large support from Latin America and Western

Europe, and abstentions came from key nations such as India, Mexico, Kenya and Yugoslavia.

Jeanne I. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate, said that the vote was "a question of fairness and of law and respect for the principles of self-determination" and expressed gratification that "a substantial majority of the United Nations was willing to support these principles."

The Cuban representative, Raul Roa-Kouri, acknowledged that "this is a skirmish that may be lost, but the final battle is linked to the struggle of the Puerto Rican people."

The U.S. alternate representative, Hernan Padilla, who is mayor of San Juan, said that "Puerto Rico is not an international problem, nor does it want to be."

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Congress, Reagan Seem To Be Avoiding Clashes

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — With the Senate's passage Friday of a White House-backed housing appropriations bill, the Congress and President Ronald Reagan seem to be moving to avoid further clashes before Congress adjourns this week for the Nov. 2 elections.

Barring possible troubles with the huge stopgap spending bill that Congress must approve for the entire government by Friday, congressional leaders who once feared that the pre-election session would end with a bang are now cautiously optimistic that it may wind up without even a whimper.

"Neither side is looking to pick a fight," said a Senate Republican leadership aide. "Hardly anyone wants a veto confrontation."

As for the big "continuing resolution" to fund the government until the next fiscal year begins Friday, there is a mounting sense on Capitol Hill that no one gains from holding the government hostage in fights over spending priorities, often involving relatively minor sums.

Hatfield Expects No Veto
The Senate Appropriations Committee chairman, Mark O. Hatfield, an Oregon Republican, said Friday he believes the administration is less likely to veto the continuing resolution than it was last year, when a veto stalemate closed most of the government for a day. Mr. Hatfield supported the successful congressional override earlier this month of Mr. Reagan's veto of a supplemental appropriations bill.

And he indicated that Congress, eager to get home to campaign, may move to accommodate Mr. Reagan to get the continuing resolution passed without any major hitches.

Mr. Hatfield said that when Mr. Reagan called him Friday morning to voice concern about proposed reductions in U.S. troop levels in Europe, he told the president that that provision "may be excluded from the continuing resolution in the interests of a 'lean, clean' bill. This would leave the issue to be decided when Congress adopts a regular military appropriations bill, perhaps not until next year."

The housing bill, the first appropriations measure to pass the Senate, is another case in point.

The White House has indicated it can live with the \$47.5-billion

bill for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and 17 independent agencies, even though it exceeds Mr. Reagan's request by more than \$6 billion, mostly in the area of subsidized housing.

The House has made a similar accommodation in its version of the measure. To the extent that housing money, which is to be authorized later, pushes the bill over its budget limit, offsetting cuts would be made in other programs, Democrats have agreed.

In all, however, new housing money in the two bills — \$3.7 billion in the Senate version and up to \$9.6 billion in the House bill — represents a sharp slowdown in the once-burgeoning program, which means Mr. Reagan has won much of what he wanted.

The president's request for a post-election session to continue work on money bills — and a short-term continuing resolution to tide the government over until then — are widely believed to have deflated the confrontation prospects.

But David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, listed nearly two dozen points of dispute in the continuing resolution in a letter last week to Mr. Hatfield. At the top of the list was military spending, with the two houses about \$30 billion apart as they approach a confere-

ence on the measure.

Poll Finds Anger and Frustration Prompt Decline in Voting in U.S.

By Barry Sussman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Explaining why he did not vote in the 1978 congressional elections, a 27-year-old oil field machinery repairman in a small town in southwest Texas said, "I didn't feel any of the candidates were qualified." From what he says, he probably won't vote this year either.

A 44-year-old woman who works in a factory in northern New Jersey also is unlikely to vote in November. In 1978, "I wasn't interested in any of the candidates," she said. "They weren't helping poor people, they were helping the rich."

Another probable nonvoter is a young doctor from suburban Detroit who did not vote in the 1978 congressional or 1980 presidential elections. Her first inclination was to blame herself, saying, "Apathy, I suppose."

But apathy is only part of the story. For the great majority of citizens interviewed in a nationwide Washington Post-ABC News poll, anger at Congress and frustration with the Democratic and Republican parties are important factors in the growing phenomenon of nonvoting in the United States.

The nationwide decline in voting has been particularly steep in recent years, especially when, like this year, there is no presidential election. In 1970, 43.5 percent of eligible voters turned out for congressional races across the country. In 1974, the turnout fell to 36.2

percent, and in 1978 it was down to 35.5 percent.

Political observers have predicted that turnout will be even lower on Nov. 2. The Post-ABC poll of 1,503 persons, conducted from Sept. 9 to Sept. 13, suggests they are correct.

According to the poll, nonvoters as well as voters hold Congress in deep contempt. This is reflected in responses to several questions from the poll, in the form of statements answered by "agree," "disagree," or "no opinion."

Seventy-two percent of those polled agreed with the statement: "To win elections, most candidates for Congress will make campaign promises they have no intention of fulfilling." Twenty-two percent disagreed, and 6 percent offered no opinion.

To the statement, "Most members of Congress care deeply about the problems of ordinary citizens," 40 percent agreed, 53 percent disagreed and 7 percent ventured no opinion.

Seventy-three percent agreed with the statement, "Most members of Congress will tell lies if they feel the truth will hurt them politically," while 19 percent disagreed and 8 percent gave no opinion.

The poll showed little difference in the anger expressed by voters and nonvoters, except for one significant divergence: Voters are much more likely than nonvoters to believe that there is a great deal of difference between the two major political parties.

Three in 10 habitual voters take that view, while only half that proportion of nonvoters subscribe to it.

Nonvoters, on the other hand, are more likely than voters to feel that there is hardly any difference at all between the two parties. Four in 10 nonvoters feel that way, as against 3 in 10 voters.

To some extent, many people continue to go to the polls because they feel that their vote is important, not because they like the choices offered them. And growing numbers appear to be concluding that their vote is not important after all.

The poll suggests that only 14 percent of those under the age of 30 are likely to vote this year. Above that age, participation is seen picking up sharply, with 39 percent of people from 31 to 60 voting. And among those older than 60, 53 percent may be expected to vote.

Women are seen voting at the same rate as men or in a slightly higher proportion. The survey suggests that the turnout will be 34 percent among women and 32 percent among men, but the difference falls within the poll's margin of sampling error.

Why should you watch this space on October 1st?

Spanish Church Urges Voters to Support Foes Of Abortion, Divorce

MADRID — The Roman Catholic Church of Spain, shedding a decade of proclaimed political neutrality, is urging voters in next month's national elections to back parties opposing abortion and divorce.

While a 10-point declaration published this weekend fell short of endorsement for outgoing moderate and conservative parties, the Spanish Bishops' Conference has urged devout Catholics to back parties that respect "fundamental values." The declaration was immediately contested by leftist parties.

The country is preparing for a no-day visit by Pope John Paul three days after the Oct. 28 elections, in which the Socialists are expected to gain power.

Besides the issues of abortion and divorce, the bishops singled out defense of parochial schools — tended by a quarter of Spanish schools — whose state subsidies could be phased out if the Socialist platform were adopted.

Felipe González, who could become the first leftist prime minister since the civil war that brought Franco to power in 1939, has led down some of the Socialist party program in an attempt to win voters from the ruling Union of the Democratic Center, which has been split into four parties.

While supporting a recent law producing civil divorce, the Socialists advocated legalized abortion in cases of rape, and danger to the mother's life or malformation of the fetus.

A few months after last year's coup attempt Mr. González and 12 Spanish bishops met secretly to open channels of communication. More recently, Mr. González conferred with the president of Spanish bishops, Monsignor Gabriel Díaz Merchán, urging a postponement of the papal trip, scheduled before Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo asked the king to dissolve the Cortes and hold early elections.

The pope subsequently decided to put back his trip to Oct. 31. The Socialists did not comment officially on the church's statement, but party sources applauded the bishops' unequivocal condemnation of any prospective rightist coup to block a government headed by the Spanish Socialist Workers Party.

"After the elections it is compulsory to follow popular will and respect the government elected at the polls, continuing to cooperate, even if it is constructive opposition," the bishops said.

The Spanish Communist Party, which polls forecast will get 5 to 7 percent of the vote, branded the bishops' statement "interference into the right of citizens to vote according to their consciences."

For more than a decade, since the death of Franco, the Spanish church has been steering a careful course of neutrality under the guidance of primate Cardinal Vicente Enrique y Tarancón, who has now reached the retirement age of 73.

While speaking out on moral issues, it had carefully avoided identification with any party.



David Steel, leader of the British Liberals, acknowledging applause at the party's conference.

British Liberals, Avoiding Disputes, Try to Invigorate Centrist Alliance

By Susan Billington

BOURNEMOUTH, England — The Liberal Party gathered last week in this relaxed coastal town, where its greatest leader, William Gladstone, spent his dying days, for a conference designed to breathe new life into its alliance with the Social Democratic Party.

The party leadership kept contentious issues off the agenda and announced a series of speeches and announcements that culminated on Friday in a keynote address by the party leader, David Steel, in which he said that the alliance was becoming "the real opposition to the Tories."

In a speech on Saturday, Roy Jenkins, the Social Democratic leader, urged an end to quarrels between the two parties so that they could prepare for the next general election. "Our aim is to win seats, not just fight for them," he said.

But the leaders could not fully quell discontent among some Liberal members who believe that the alliance, which was formed last year, is hurting their party more than helping it.

Michael Meadowcroft, a Liberal parliamentary candidate, bitterly attacked Mr. Steel for his "dismissive attitude" to his followers in an interview midway through the conference. And Tony Greaves, secretary of the Association of Liberal Councilors, said in an interview on Wednesday that "the alliance is getting in the way of what we're trying to do as a party."

Hopes Dampened

The Liberal Party, which last governed Britain in the 1920s, voted a year ago to join the alliance. But initial hopes have since been dampened by disputes between the two parties over the sharing of parliamentary seats. This combined with a surge of public support for the government after the Falkland Islands crisis in opinion polls.

Although Liberals meeting in Bournemouth were less optimistic about the alliance, they were also more confident about their own party's strength. For the first time they are running ahead of the Social Democrats in opinion polls. The most recent Gallup survey gave the Liberals 12 percent support and the Social Democrats only 8.5 percent.

The Liberal Party also outperformed the Social Democrats in the May local elections with the help of a strong grass-roots organization that their newer partner lacks. The Liberals won 407 local council posts to the Social Democrats' 85 and now have more elected local councillors — city and county council members — than at any time in their history.

This new strength makes many Liberals even more hesitant to help the Social Democrats win elections. About 60 prospective Liberal parliamentary candidates have been asked to step down to allow Social Democratic candidates to

run in their place in the next general election.

On the eve of the Liberal Party conference, the Social Democrats conceded about half a dozen of these hotly contested seats back to the Liberals in an effort to avert anti-alliance protests.

"Liberals this year are more sober and responsible and less fun and frivolous," said Richard Holmes, a former Liberal president. "For the first time they see themselves out just as a party of protest, a safety valve for those who don't like the system, but as a party of government."

At the assembly's opening, the two parties announced that in January they would hold rallies and issue a joint election platform containing U.S.-style "priorities" that the two parties hold in common rather than the more specific policy commitments normally put forth in British party manifestos.

But the Liberals disagree with the Social Democrats over whether Britain should renew its independent nuclear deterrent and whether it should agree to the deployment of cruise missiles, which the Social Democrats favor but the Liberals oppose.

Foot Gets Union Support

Michael Foot, leader of the opposition Labour Party, won support Sunday from the country's biggest trade union, the 1.25-million-member Transport and General Workers' Union, for his proposal to purge the party of extreme left-wingers. Reuters reported from Blackpool.

On the eve of the Labour Party's annual conference in Blackpool, the union voted to back Mr. Foot's call for the expulsion of militant Trotskyists and others who he says are undermining the party's democratic machinery.

Suzuki, in China, Seeks To End Book Dispute

By Christopher S. Wren

BEIJING — Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki of Japan arrived Sunday on an official visit commemorating a decade of close Chinese-Japanese ties, which were strained recently by a revival of bitter wartime memories.

Commerce between the two former enemies is the key subject for discussion between Mr. Suzuki and Chinese leaders. Japan has become China's biggest Western trading partner, with total business between the two exceeding \$10 billion last year. By comparison, Chinese-American trade in 1981 was \$5.5 billion.

But Mr. Suzuki also promised last week to take swift steps to resolve the tension that developed last summer between Beijing and Tokyo over the rewriting of Japanese school textbooks to play down Japan's military aggression and brutality in China before and during World War II.

Following strong Chinese protests, Mr. Suzuki said that the textbooks would be revised again in 1985, a year earlier than the next scheduled revision. China accepted this as a step forward but still wants the original accounts restored to the textbooks.

Assurances to Zhao

In an initial, two-hour meeting Sunday with Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, Mr. Suzuki reportedly promised that textbook errors would be corrected.

Mr. Suzuki was quoted by a spokesman as having told Mr. Zhao that Japan could become a great economic power but will definitely not become a great military power again.

Mr. Suzuki's visit was scheduled to coincide with the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and

Japan on Sept. 29, 1972. A treaty of peace and friendship was signed between the two countries on Aug. 12, 1978.

Bilateral trade has underpinned the usually warm relationship. Japan imports oil, coal and other raw materials from China and, in return, exports machinery and technology.

A new Chinese-Japanese trade agreement signed last week entitles Japan to 8.6 million tons of Chinese crude oil and lesser amounts of Chinese coal each year from 1983 through 1985.

A 1978 agreement had promised Japan up to 15 million tons of oil a year, but China's onshore oil production has stagnated and the Japanese can expect only about 8.3 million tons this year.

During his visit, Mr. Suzuki is to sign an agreement giving China another \$250 million in low-interest government loans, bringing the total credit line from Japan to more than \$1 billion in the last few years.

Though Mr. Suzuki's trip to China was over really in doubt, the anger that the textbook issue caused among Chinese who had suffered at the hands of Japanese troops during World War II threatened to cast a pall over the visit. The climate has since improved and Mr. Suzuki was accorded a festive welcome Sunday afternoon in front of the Great Hall of the People.

An Indian Idol Stars In a Real-Life Drama

By Sanjay Hazarika

NEW DELHI — A movie star named Amitabh Bachchan went home from the hospital Friday, and all across India hundreds of thousands who had prayed for him in Hindu temples, Moslem mosques and Sikh shrines breathed a sigh of relief.

The spontaneous outpouring of loyalty and affection at his recovery — thousands of fans danced, cheered, applauded and wept for joy — underlines the power of the Indian cinema as a cultural force in a country that is otherwise depressed by social and economic problems.

During Mr. Bachchan's hospitalization after a near-fatal accident on a film set, thousands of followers thronged the hospital and the streets outside waiting for word of their idol. Scores of people offered to donate blood or organs for transplants if it would save his life.

Although Mr. Bachchan is not exactly a household word in the West, his face is probably the best known in India after Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's. As he lay close to death, the prime minister and her son Rajiv Gandhi were among those who flocked to his bedside. The Indian film industry went into a panic at the plight of its leading actor.

The tall, 39-year-old actor usually plays stereotypical roles — characters with a childhood of deprivation and an embittered youth, who turn to crime, then fall in love and are changed into fighters for justice. This story line, combined with the traditional Hindi movie's songs, dances and ribald jokes, complete the magic formula that has made almost every film by the

Chinese Expected to Try to Avoid Ousting British From Hong Kong

By Steve Lohr

HONG KONG — For more than three decades, Hong Kong has been China's compromise with reality. The British colony is a vestige of 19th-century Western imperialism, evoking memories of opium wars and China's humiliation at the hands of foreigners. Since it came to power in 1949, the Beijing regime has always had the option of snatching control of Hong Kong, which is defenseless and dependent on China for half its food and most of its water.

Yet, despite its internal shifts of leadership and ideology over the years, China has chosen to leave Hong Kong alone, because it has served its interests to do so. Hong Kong is the economic gateway to China, a source of foreign exchange, investment and technology. In addition, Hong Kong has been a social safety valve for China, absorbing refugees at the current rate of more than 65,000 a year.

Last week, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain met with Chinese leaders in Beijing to try to persuade them that for the economic benefits to continue, Hong Kong must remain under British control. After Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang reassured China's claims, the two sides agreed to begin "intense negotiations" immediately with the "common aim" of maintaining stability and prosperity, according to Mrs. Thatcher, who arrived Sunday in Hong Kong.

Britain's View

To save face, China can claim that sovereignty and even flag fly over the capitalist city-state, British diplomats say. But for the foreseeable future, they contend, Britain must run Hong Kong to prevent a huge flight of people and capital. This view is shared by most of the Hong Kong Chinese, who constitute 99 percent of the 5.2 million residents. The British symbolize the existing order, and their presence is necessary to maintain confidence. Without confidence, the colony's currently dynamic economy would wilt.

"The people in Hong Kong are very worried," reported Joseph Cheng, a political scientist at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. "It is absolutely essential that a British administration be retained, probably for a decade or more."

At first glance, the reason for the deep concern over Hong Kong's future seems distant: Britain's 99-year lease from China on the so-called New Territories, representing 90 percent of the col-



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain was welcomed by the governor of Hong Kong, Sir Edward Youde, left, when she arrived at the airport Sunday after a visit to neighboring China.

ony's land, expires in 1997. But many commercial mortgages and other business contracts run for 15 years, and after the July 1 anniversary of the lease, tensions rose noticeably. Business decisions in Hong Kong are being delayed because of the uncertainty over what China plans to do.

Last week, Chinese officials reiterated the rather vague position they have taken in recent months. China, they say, will reassert its sovereignty over Hong Kong, but the prosperity and social system of the city-state will not be affected.

The worry is that China will try to negotiate for some type of joint administration of Hong Kong. "That would be disastrous," said Jimmy D. McGregor, director of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce. "But I fear that is what Peking has in mind."

The London-Peking negotiations, which may last a year or more, will be delicate. If China feels it has to choose between national dignity and economic benefit, then "it will undoubtedly choose national dignity," a British diplomat predicted.

The solution that seems palatable to China and likely to have the least negative effect on the economy would be granting sovereignty to China, maintaining British administration for some

lengthy, but unspecified period, and scrapping the lease with its 1997 fuse. Unless it appears that negotiations are leading toward such a settlement in the next year or two, the Hong Kong economy will suffer, business and government officials predict.

Such a solution should logically emerge from pragmatic considerations, given the strong economic interdependence between China and Hong Kong. The colony's entrepreneurs are the principal investors in China's special economic zones — enclaves of free-enterprise and foreign investment on which it is depending to help create employment and development. If China is to industrialize, it needs a thriving capitalist Hong Kong.

The links of mutual economic dependency have, in fact, been increasing of late. Last month, for instance, Beijing approved the plan for a nuclear power plant to be built jointly by a major Chinese utility and Hong Kong's China Light and Power Co.

Deng Xiaoping, who runs China now, has employed a dictum to reflect his economic pragmatism: "It doesn't matter if a cat is black or white so long as it catches mice." Hong Kong catches mice, which is why China is likely to be inclined to find some face-saving way to leave it alone.

Afghan-Pakistani Clashes Expected To Increase With Flow of Refugees

By William Claiborne

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — After three years of relative harmony, tensions are beginning to surface among some of the 2.8 million Afghan refugees and their Pakistani hosts along the border.

Disputes about land, water rights and deforestation have erupted in some of the 282 refugee camps in the North-West Frontier Province, a former territory of British India. Occasionally the disputes have led to violent clashes between local residents and the Afghans.

Four camps have been closed and their 35,000 occupants moved elsewhere because of a clash in July in which rampaging refugees attacked a Pakistani village, burning eight houses and killing one person.

The Pakistani authorities vigorously deny the existence of any se-

rious problem, but Afghan refugees and local Pakistani residents in interviews across a broad stretch of the province, said that the potential for widespread friction was present.

They believe that if assistance by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and other international agencies were to diminish, serious trouble could erupt.

Also, they say, if job opportunities for Pakistani migrant workers in the Middle East are reduced and workers return home to compete with Afghan refugees for jobs, the tensions are likely to increase even more.

Some leftist opponents of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's martial-law government in Pakistan have seized upon the issue, criticizing Gen. Zia for encouraging the influx of refugees. These critics fear that since Afghan rebels move freely across the border to conduct raids on Soviet positions in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union's hostility toward Pakistan will increase as its losses mount.

Pakistan's official position toward the rebels is that it recognizes the various guerrilla political fronts headquartered here only for the purpose of registering refugees and settling disputes with local residents.

In the remote tribal areas close to the Afghan border there have been frequent reports of armed

clashes between refugees and local people, often precipitated or, at least, exacerbated, by longstanding intertribal disputes.

In the more densely settled areas around this provincial capital, according to Pakistani officials, there have been 81 reported disputes, although officials of international voluntary agencies who work in the camps say the figure is much higher.

Pakistanis are generally reticent about the tension because of the collective pride the country has shown in providing a haven for a beleaguered Islamic neighbor. But privately, Pakistanis expressed growing impatience and a fear that the tensions will increase as Afghans continue to arrive at a rate of 50,000 a month.

A university professor said that when the refugees began arriving he thought the limit of endurance of Pakistanis in the province would be short.

"I'm glad I was wrong," he said, "but there still has to be a limit of endurance. We are seeing quite a few symptoms of patience running out."

Some Pakistanis complained that leaders of the six rebel political organizations that maintain headquarters here are beginning to involve themselves in local affairs and to comment on the manner in which Gen. Zia is transforming Pakistan into a fervently Islamic, fundamentalist state. On at least one occasion, senior officials of Gen. Zia's government are said to have warned rebel leaders to stay out of Pakistani politics.

Even with large infusions of foreign money for refugee assistance, including \$192 million from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Pakistan maintains that the influx has caused a severe strain on its budget and that increases in direct assistance by contributing nations will be needed as the refugee population grows larger.

Vehemently denying persistent reports of widespread corruption in its refugee program, the government says its direct cost this year will be \$240 million, a significant amount for a country with a foreign exchange shortfall of \$1 billion.

Colonel A.M. Barbar, minister of state for the frontier region, said that in addition to more assistance for inland transportation, Pakistan needs help in reforestation, construction of roads to refugee camps and the purchase of medical equipment.

Mohammed Gullah, a 23-year-old spice shop owner in Mera Barak who said he spent eight months fighting in Afghanistan last year, said that when he is working he can make 70 rupees (about \$6.10) a month, in addition to the refugee's monthly allowance of 50 rupees.

But he added that he regularly contributes part of his earnings to the guerrilla organization. "We're hungry for Afghanistan more than we're hungry for food," Mr. Gullah said.

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

PARIS

LES 2 MEILLEURES SOIREE DE PARIS

NOUVELLE REVUE COCORICO

LIDO

20 h 30 Diner dansant champagne et revue

335 F

22 h 30 Revue et 0 h 30 champagne

230 F

PRIX NETS/SERVICE COMPRIS

NORMANDIE

116 bis av. des Champs-Élysées

563 11 61 et agences

FRÉNESIE

MOULIN ROUGE

20 h 00 Diner dansant champagne et revue

335 F

22 h 00 Revue et 0 h 00 champagne

230 F

PRIX NETS/SERVICE COMPRIS

MONTMARTRE

106 00 19 et agences

MERCREDI 29 SEPTEMBRE

CAPOTE

COUP DE CŒUR

FRANCIS COPPOLA

SENIOR EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Juanita Caspari in Paris.

POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
FINANCIAL DIRECTOR		Int'l Hotel Group.	Spain	Genl. accountants, with experience in hotel group; not over 40; high level exp. of Int'l Hotel Group; Eng., Span. + Fr.	PIS Boleado, (0922), Alliance, 15 Boulevard High St., London SE13 5SL, Tel: 01-483 8884.	L.H.T. 10-9-82
PROFESSIONALS	Outstanding	WAME	Southern Germany	Sales exp. in military field, knowl. ERP-Systems & word processing, analytical skills; Eng. mother tongue prof.	Wang International GmbH, Personnel Dept., Lester Str. 26, 6000 Frankfurt/Main 71, Tel: (0611) 6675-345.	L.H.T. 10-9-82
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	Negotiable £24,000 + car.	Dynamic property depts. & investment group.	Netherlands	B.A. Chartered Accountants; pref. 28-30; yrs. exp. in major U.K. prof. firm; Eng. + Fr. or Ger.	Ref. 2073, B.I. Perkins, Trenchard House & Co., 1 Little New St., London EC4A 3TR, Tel: 01-353 8011.	Financial Times 10-9-82
GENERAL MANAGER	£24,500	Grandest	Saudi Arabia	BSE in Mech./Elec. Engineering; 35-50; MSc. student & min. 10 yrs. directly relevant exp.; Incl. time spent in M.E. or Afr.	Stephen Bessy, Grandest Int'l Site Services, Bessy House, Cambridge Grove, London W8 6LE.	Daily Telegraph 10-9-82
RECTOR 5 CHERCHES		Laboratoire pharmaceutique.	Alsace (near Strasbourg)	Chercheur de haut niveau; qualités d'initiative & d'organisation.	Ref. 4632, Media-System, 194 rue Ménilmontant, 75012 Paris.	L.H.T. 10-9-82
RECTOR INTERNATIONAL MARKETING	Fully competitive	Rapidly growing & very successful co.	Assumed U.S.A.	1-10 yrs. int'l exp. with computer, electronic eqpt. & systems; BSEE plus MBA pref.; Eng., Fr., U.S. nat.	Mr. Edmund J. Walsh, Argenti & Jackson, Box 326-F, Welton, MA 02154, Tel: (617) 861 8310.	L.H.T. 10-9-82
VISIONAL MANAGER	From £20,000 + car.	Pharmaceuticals.	Southern U.K.	Genl. with outstanding or. mgmt. potential; mid 30's; pref. of action in the initial assignment.	B.A. Oliver, ref. CD 1177, MSO, 17 Stratford Street, London W1X 8SH, Tel: 01-429 1844.	L.H.T. 10-9-82
REGION CHANGE ANALYST	U.S.\$32-38,000 neg.	Leading financial institution in the Middle East.	Middle East	Chartered exp.; min. 3 yrs. relevant exp. gained in 1st. Class financial institutions.	W.I. Tait, Tait House & Co., Ref. 2072 INT, 1 Little New St., London EC4A 3TR, Tel: 01-353 8011.	L.H.T. 10-9-82
EXECUTIVE PRESIDENT		Int'l Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.		Wide managerial exp. in int'l pharma. ind.; Eng. + Ger. lang., prof. fr.	The President, IFPMA, Harcourt St., P.O. Box 328, CH-8025 Zurich.	Economist 10-9-82
MARKETING MANAGER		IBM Systems.	Western Europe	IBM methods, direct & general established client network selling IBM, OS, PE & SE; IBM/1 Basic Systems & C/Basic products.	James Beckett, IBM Systems Inc., 1935 North Redwood, Orange, California 92665, Tel: (714) 998-6888.	L.H.T. 21-9-82

U.S. Sends a Mission To Angola, Renewing Bid for Cuban Pullout

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON — The United States has sent a high State Department official to Angola in a renewed effort to bring about the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola — the key remaining problem holding up an agreement on the independence of South-West Africa, State Department officials say.

The mission to Angola followed an earlier set of unpublished discussions on southern African issues by high-ranking U.S. and Soviet officials in Geneva last Monday, the officials said Saturday.

The talks in Geneva and the mission to Angola were not directly related, the officials said. But they added that both were crucial to negotiations intensifying on producing an agreement for ending South Africa's control over South-West Africa, known also as Namibia.

U.S. officials said that the goal of achieving Namibia's independence depends on producing a separate but parallel accord with Angola to end the presence of about 15,000 to 20,000 Cuban troops in Angola.

The South Africans, who would have to phase out their troops from Namibia under the settlement, have made an agreement conditional on the Cuban withdrawal from Angola. The Angolans have rejected any formal linkage. The Reagan administration, which took office contending that there had to be linkage, has modified its public position in an attempt to achieve success in the negotiations.

In an effort to meet Angola's demands, while at the same time achieving the objectives set, the United States now talks of the Namibian independence negotiations and the Cuban withdrawal from Angola as "separate matters being negotiated in separate channels," but "related as a matter of logic and geography."

The talks in Geneva last Monday involved Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, and Leonid F. Ilychev, a Soviet deputy foreign minister, a department official said.

The Soviet Union is the chief financial and military backer of the South-West Africa Peoples Organization, the main guerrilla group fighting for Namibian independence. Known by its initials, SWAPO, is based in Angola, Zambia and in Namibia.

African diplomats have told the United States that Moscow was privately discouraging SWAPO and key African states from agreeing to the formulas worked out

largely by a five-nation Western group, made up of Britain, Canada, France, the United States and West Germany.

Mr. Crocker reportedly received no commitments from Mr. Ilychev, but U.S. officials hope that the Soviet Union will privately be helpful. The talks will be continued Tuesday, when Secretary of State George P. Shultz confers with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

In recent months, the United States and the Soviet Union have held high-level talks on different regional matters of concern.

The issues left unresolved, besides the crucial question of Cuban withdrawal, an official said, are the following:

- The election system to be followed in Namibia. It will either be proportional representation or single member districts. Earlier, the Western nations had offered a mixture of the two. SWAPO has said it will accept either one, but not both. The official said that it is now up to South Africa to tell the UN representative which one it prefers.

- The composition of the UN force. The countries to be included have not been decided, and the financing and logistic support also is being negotiated, primarily by the United Nations.

Once all the details are worked out, the UN Security Council will be asked to approve carrying out the plan. But an official said that as a practical matter, the matter will not be brought to the Security Council before an Angolan formula is worked out.

If the Cuban troops withdraw from Angola, the United States will move promptly to establish formal diplomatic relations, officials have said.

The Angolans reportedly want very much to normalize relations with the United States to become eligible for better economic ties and in the hope that the United States would be able to bring about an end to the civil strife in Angola, involving the forces of Jonas Savimbi, the head of the forces known by their initials as UNITA.

Attacks Reported Increasing

The Angolan Defense Ministry claimed Saturday that South African troops were intensifying air attacks and artillery bombardment of military targets 200 kilometers (125 miles) inside Angolan territory, The Associated Press reported from Lisbon.

Citing a report by the Angolan national news agency, it said that South African forces launched repeated attacks last week on Angolan Army units in the country's southern province of Cuanene.

China Denies It Sold Uranium to Pretoria

Foreign Ministry Official Declares Report of Sale Is 'Fabrication'

By Christopher S. Wren

BEIJING — China has described as "sheer fabrication" a report that it had sold low-enriched uranium to South Africa and other countries.

The official denial was issued Saturday, nearly a week after The New York Times reported on Sept. 19 that the United States was holding up a nuclear cooperation agreement because it suspected that China was rendering nuclear aid to Pakistan and other nations that were believed to be developing nuclear weapons.

The story quoted unnamed officials as saying that China was also believed to have sold low-enriched uranium to South Africa through private channels and had possibly

sold heavy water, which is needed for nuclear reactors using natural uranium, to Argentina and India.

On Saturday evening, a spokesman from the information office of the Chinese Foreign Ministry called some foreign correspondents here to issue a denial.

"It has recently been reported by The New York Times that China has sold low-enriched uranium to South Africa and other countries. This report is sheer fabrication," said the spokesman, who would not be identified by name.

The denial did not address the other points of the newspaper story and the spokesman would not comment further.

The Chinese government has been particularly sensitive to charges that it has sold uranium indirectly to South Africa, with whom

it has no diplomatic relations. China has taken the side of black African countries who oppose the apartheid policies of South Africa.

It was unclear why the Chinese government decided to issue a denial nearly a week after the story appeared. However, the Chinese raised their interest in nuclear power technology with the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, during her visit here earlier in the week, and U.S. reservations about such sales may have come up then.

China has approached both Britain and the United States about buying technology for two 900-megawatt heavy water reactors that it intends to build in southeastern Guangdong province. It is planning another 300-megawatt reactor in Shanghai, using Chinese technology.

S. Africa May Seek New Leaders for Namibia

By Joseph Lelyveld

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government appears determined to replace the multiracial interim regime it set up in the disputed territory of South-West Africa four years ago as an alternative to the black nationalist movement known as the South-West Africa Peoples Organization.

The interim regime, which has had limited authority to set policy for the South African officials who actually administer the territory, has been headed since its creation by Dirk F. Mudge, a white rancher of Afrikaner origin.

Mr. Mudge has also been the dominant figure in a political front of 11 ethnically based parties called the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

Now, it appears, the South Africans have given up on Mr. Mudge as a potential national leader in the territory, also known as Namibia, and are prepared to cast him aside.

Call for 'Right' Priorities

In a speech Thursday night in Walvis Bay, a South African enclave on Namibia's Atlantic coast, Prime Minister P.W. Botha said his government's economic aid to the territory gave South Africa the right to demand that the Namibian political parties "get their priorities right" and reach an agreement on the formation of a new interim government.

Mr. Botha strongly implied that the life of the existing National Assembly, which is dominated by Mr. Mudge's Turnhalle Alliance, would not be extended when it expires at the end of November.

The Turnhalle Alliance responded Friday morning by publishing the text of a memorandum presented to Danie Hough, South Africa's administrator general for Namibia. The alliance, initially a creation of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, said

that it would not serve in a government whose members were chosen by South Africa, rather than by means of an election.

Mr. Mudge has charged that South Africa's apparent plan to ease him out was designed by the military intelligence branch of the South African Army.

The prime minister has said only that he wants to see a "more representative" national assembly in Namibia and a "more efficient" interim government.

New Alliance Sought

In practice, official sources say, South Africa seeks to put together a new governing alliance made up of the strongest political parties representing the various ethnic and racial groups that make up the Namibian population of about one million.

This new front would presumably do what the Turnhalle Alliance

was designed to do: present itself as an alternative to SWAPO if Western efforts to produce a settlement bear fruit and an election is held under United Nations auspices.

Most independent observers believe that the black nationalist group, which has been waging a low-level guerrilla war against South African forces, would crush the Turnhalle Alliance in an election were held now.

Twenty months ago, at a United Nations conference in Geneva on Namibia, South Africa refused to agree to a cease-fire date. South African diplomats explained that the Turnhalle Alliance needed two years to prepare for an election.

The effort to replace the Turnhalle Alliance with yet another coalition of ethnically based parties represents a tacit admission that time has been working against Mr. Mudge.

Support for him has steadily waned among the two ethnic groups that matter most in South Africa's calculations — the Afrikaners, who account for more than half the territory's 75,000 whites, and the Ovambos, who make up a bare majority of the total population.

The new alliance would bring together parties of virtually antithetical viewpoints. One of its pillars would be a new party formed by Peter Kalangua, an Ovambo who had been the nominal president of the Turnhalle Alliance. He quit early this year, decried Mr. Mudge's refusal to give up ethnic politics and turn the alliance into a national party.

Another would be the rightist national party that represents most Afrikaners and flatly rejects the principle of majority rule that is supposed to be enshrined in a new Namibian constitution.

Norris Poulson Dies; Los Angeles Ex-Mayor

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Norris Poulson, 87, who as mayor of Los Angeles in the 1950s enraged Nikita Khrushchev and brought the Brooklyn Dodgers baseball team to the city, died Saturday.

Rebel Slain, 3 Arrested As Police Raid ETA Site

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain — Police killed a Basque guerrilla and captured three others in a raid on an apartment here Sunday morning, an official statement said.

The statement said that the guerrillas belonged to the hard-line military wing of the ETA separatist movement and that the apartment contained arms, ammunition, military uniforms and plans for attacks.

Mr. Poulson was mayor, a non-partisan office, from 1953 to 1961. For 10 years before that, he served as a Republican in the U.S. House of Representatives.

At a 1959 civic dinner during a visit by Khrushchev, he told the Soviet leader from the podium, "We do not agree with your widely quoted phrase, 'We shall bury you.' You shall not bury us and we shall not bury you."

In reply, Khrushchev said angrily that he had already explained what his statement meant: that communism, as it evolved, would overtake capitalism. He then admonished: "I trust that even mayors read the press. At least in our country the chairmen of the city councils read the press. If they don't, they risk not being elected next time."

It was also Mr. Poulson who worked out a deal through which

Walter O'Malley, the Dodgers' owner, obtained 300 acres in Chavez Ravine to build a stadium. The transaction, which caused a political controversy, was the key to Mr. O'Malley's decision to move the Dodgers from Brooklyn before the 1958 season.

Muzahim Pachachi

GENEVA (AP) — Muzahim Pachachi, 91, a former prime minister of Iraq and one of the early leaders of the Arab nationalist movement, died here Thursday.

Mr. Pachachi published an Arab nationalist newspaper in 1913, while Iraq was under Ottoman rule, and he held key posts under the British administration after World War I. He served as interior minister after independence in 1932 and as prime minister and foreign minister in 1948-49.

South Africa Building Arms Industry With Initiative, Subterfuge

By Allister Sparks

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's state-owned armaments corporation gave a champagne breakfast recently to begin a sales campaign for a new mobile artillery system it developed with the aid of data obtained illicitly from an American company.

It was the first public attempt to enter the international arms market by a country that was subjected to a United Nations arms embargo in 1977 and now claims to be the noncommunist world's 10th largest producer of arms.

Officials of the corporation, called Armscor, say they are sending a team of salesmen abroad to try to boost South Africa's exports from their present \$8.6 million a year to an initial target of \$130 million.

They say they are prepared to sell to any country that is neither communist nor hostile to South Africa, and they name their target markets as Latin America, the Middle East, the Far East and Africa.

Wide Selection

In addition to the 155mm artillery system put on display, which Armscor's chairman, Pieter Marais, says is capable of firing a tactical nuclear warhead, South Africa is also offering missiles, armored cars, troop-carrying vehicles, fast missile boats and sophisticated telecommunications equipment.

The South African government established Armscor 14 years ago as a procurement and manufacturing agency, after it found itself facing an increasing number of arms boycotts by countries wanting to distance themselves from its apartheid policies.

The United States began restricting the sale of arms and strategic materials to South Africa in 1963; in 1977 it imposed a mandatory embargo with the passing of the UN resolution.

Strict Secrecy

Today Armscor is one of the country's largest industrial groups, with assets of about \$1.2 billion. Last year it employed 29,000 people.

Armscor and its 800 private suppliers all operate under the stringent secrecy laws that cover military matters. Virtually nothing may be said about any of Armscor's activities without the approval of the minister of defense, Magnus Malan. The private contractors are sworn to secrecy. Their factories are classified, and nothing may be published about what happens there.

Working in this cloak-and-dagger fashion, Armscor has made

South Africa self-sufficient in requirements for the army, though not for its small navy and air force. Many of Armscor's more complex weapons systems have been acquired by getting around sanctions abroad. The case of 155mm artillery system illustrates the kind of subterfuge and initiative that have been induced by arms embargo.

Border Plant

As Mr. Marais explained, when it came against Soviet weapons during its 1975 intervention in the Angolan civil war, it was seriously deficient in a very equipment. Armscor asked to rectify this.

Through contacts in Belgium, Armscor was put in touch with George Bull, an American business expert who ran the Space Research Corp. The company is reentered in Canada and the United States and is situated on the Quebec-Vermont border with a leading into both countries.

Mr. Bull was developing an extended-range artillery system called the G4. Armscor bought 19.9-percent share in his Canada company, and the deal included the right to run arm-theory through the Space Research computer system.

Mr. Bull also supplied Armscor with 155mm extended-range shells and at least four barrels. A study last March by the AF Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives accused the CIA and the State Department of negligence in allowing these deliveries to take place.

Year of Silence

Mr. Bull and Space Research vice president, Rodgers Gregg, were charged with violating export regulations. They pleaded guilty and were sentenced to year's imprisonment, with months suspended. The company was also fined \$45,000 but subsequently filed for bankruptcy and did not pay.

Despite what happened to Bull, Armscor had its gun, an aptation of the G4 that it called the G5. With its secrecy law, kept quiet about its acquisition more than a year until the House subcommittee's disclosures March.

Now Armscor has developed gun further, calling the new version the G6, and has mounted on a highly mobile self-propelled armored chassis. The result is a combination of a large arm car and an extended-range cannon. "It is the most sophisticated weapon of its kind in the world," Mr. Marais proudly said.

Grand Class



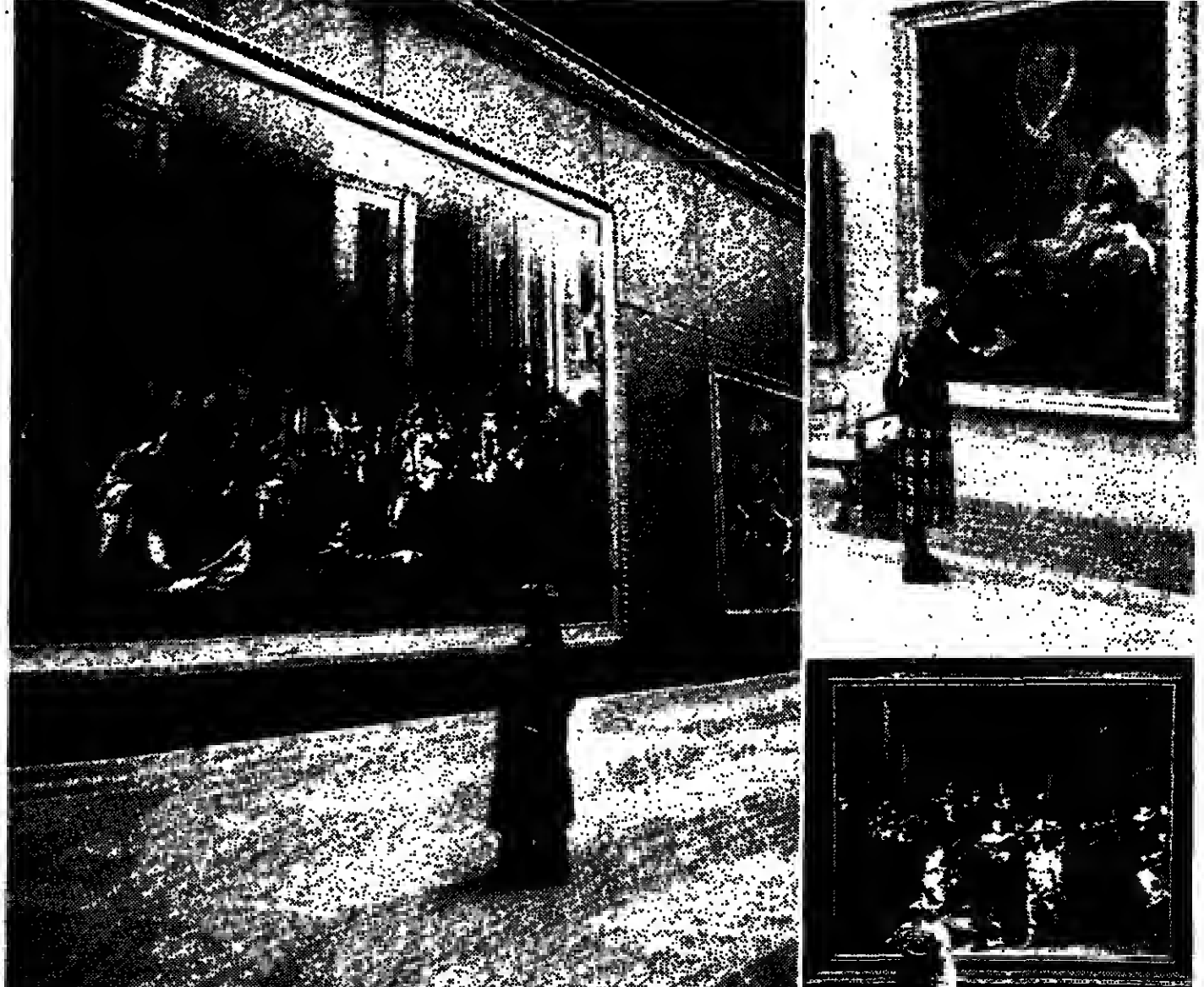
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with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill. Save these other ways. Telephone Company Calling Card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

In Defense of Détente

Since no turbines are being loaded onto Siberian freighters at present, the quarrel over the pipeline has shifted from hardware to diplomacy. Europeans find it especially exasperating that the American attack on the pipeline is sliding from one issue to another. First, the Europeans thought it would make West Germany excessively dependent on Soviet energy. Then they thought it would make West Germany a pipeline deal had to be abrogated to allow the Russians for martial law in Poland. The Europeans replied, and Americans said that the reply was irrelevant because, anyway, the pipeline would earn hard currency for the Soviet military budget. Long ago, the Europeans began to suspect that the Reagan administration's real objection was not to the pipeline alone but to trading with the Soviet bloc in general, and particularly to the policy known as détente, which that trade is crucial. West Germany's foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, responds in the current issue of *Foreign Affairs*. His case deserves careful attention in the United States because his views are widely held in West Germany. He agrees that the Soviet Union's tendency toward aggression, notably in Afghanistan, is ebbing. But, Mr. Genscher says, it is not a consequence of détente. He blames Soviet behavior on Western — that is, on American

— failure to maintain the necessary balance of forces. Part of it was the American refusal to match the acceleration of Soviet military spending in the 1970s. Part of it was the American refusal to respond to Soviet adventuring in, for example, Angola. As for Poland, Mr. Genscher contends that Solidarity would never have taken shape in the absence of détente and of the "intensive human and economic relations" it provided between Poland and the West. There is a good deal to that. West European trade with the East is minor in economic terms; its real importance to the West is in the access it requires communist governments to allow. The administration wants to punish the Soviets for their part in the Polish events. The West Germans think that if the pressure is great enough to be felt, it will only help the Soviet regime by cranking up nationalism. Instead, they counsel support for the military balance and for continued trade, with its tendency to undermine communist authority. These are differences of tactics that reasonable people can usefully discuss. In contrast, Mr. Reagan is now trying to use economic sanctions against the West European democracies themselves to bludgeon them into a policy they consider wholly mistaken. That can only divide allies to the benefit of none but the Russians, Mr. Genscher warns, and there, unfortunately, he is right.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Israeli Conscience

To its credit, Israel is in turmoil. Whatever profit to its enemies, however great the poverty of many of its critics, it is a society that refuses to let its leaders avert their eyes from the blood of innocent Palestinians. It is struggling to hold their government standards that no one, in seven years, deeded of Christian and Moslem murderers Lebanon. Even as Prime Minister Begin Defense Minister Sharon burl back the charge of treason, waves of Israelis, including soldiers, are spurred by horror and awe to assert their humanity. That fact is the essential starting place for who look back upon Sabra and Chatila for the meaning of responsibility. Begin's defiant refusal to take any blame, even to submit to independent inquiry, has merely compounded the damage to Israel's situation — and security. Mr. Sharon's inadequate accountings have only stimulated rans of conflicting testimony about every ail of his Lebanese operation. But the st astished responses are also coming t of Israel, and they have been tellingly nmarized by our colleague, David Shipley, *Sept. 25-26*: "No one suggests that Is- ti troops participated in the massacre. But a country that rose out of Hitler's death nps, the answers 'We did not do it' and 'e did not know' are not enough." Nor will it be enough for Israel's leaders idgently to confess "errors of judgment," e misjudgments that made Israel even an witting accessory to Phalangist barbarity of a piece with the misguided policy of hing terror with terror. It all has its roots

in what Mr. Shipley calls a "siege mentality" — a state of mind that makes every national ambition a matter of national survival and confuses serious disagreement with betrayal. A largely hostile world bears its share of responsibility for sustaining that mentality. Even now, statesmen and a pope honor the killers of Israeli children while condemning Israel for collaborating with the killers of Palestinian children. And on Friday, communist and Arab nations voted, ostensibly, to expel Israel from a UN agency for "genocide." On Tuesday, Jordan's King Hussein, the sponsor of the Palestinians' "Black September" in 1970, said he could never negotiate with Israel's "master terrorist." Thus it is that Mr. Sharon equates criticism with treachery and Mr. Begin accuses his opposition of exploiting a tragedy for political gain. Yet the inescapable truth is that Israel's leaders stumbled into tragedy and tried to hide from it. And their reasons are political, not military; to shape the politics of Lebanon and to cling to power until they have made Israeli domination of the West Bank's Palestinians irreversible. As the most formidable military power in the Middle East, unstintingly supported by America, Israel in its struggle for security has reached the point at which politics and diplomacy can replace combat. But events have also shown how policies that deny the humanity of Palestinians, and seek to dominate them, directly threaten Israel's inner strength and U.S. support. The cries of conscience from Israelis and their foreign friends pertain to Israel's safety as well as its soul.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Need of the Moment

here will be some — particularly given the nte fervor with which Israel has been con- quered by newspapers not otherwise galva- ed by the killing of innocents in the Mid- East, or elsewhere — who will share the tell cabinet view that the Jewish state is victim of a "blood libel." But this enoal reaction does not meet the need of the ment. The Israeli government bears indi- t responsibility for what happened. No ralizing can alter this fact, or that Mr. in and Mr. Sharon personally must carry responsibility. The best service both can v perform for the state of Israel, the good e of the Israeli defense forces and the ure of the Jewish people is to resign.

— THE JEWISH CHRONICLE (London).

a the spring of 1940, British forces in Nor- were overwhelmed by the Nazis. On y 7, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain ad a critical motion by the Labor opposi- in the House of Commons. His Conse- ves had a big majority. But a respected ervative backbencher, Leopold Amery, s addressed to Mr. Chamberlain the ds that Cromwell had said to the Long liament 300 years before: "You have sat long here for any good you have been ng. In the name of God, go!"

Forty Conservatives voted against mberlain and 60 abstained. Three days r he resigned. Winston Churchill became e minister. Many would say that the re- se of the Commons to crisis, its ability party, saved Britain.

if the Israeli Knesset now s of state and of com- ments threaten Israel as '40. But in a very real in the balance — or continues for long

as its prime minister. It will require substantial defections from Mr. Begin's governing coalition, and few politicians like to give up office. But I think there will be politicians courageous enough to speak for Israel as Leopold Amery spoke for Britain.

Mr. Begin's bloodstained adventure in Lebanon has gone abominably wrong. The wrong is not just the outrage to humanity — the deaths of 17,000 people, the crippling of 30,000 others, the brutal dispersal of the Palestinians in the shabby camps of the south, the indiscriminate and merciless pounding of Beirut, and now the obscene massacres which, at the very least, the Israeli Army allowed to happen. The wrong is also in Israel's bankrupt policies.

Vulnerable little Israel has long been a fiction. The real problem is the vulnerability of the Arabs. It was precisely Israel's overwhelming power vis-à-vis its weak and divided neighbors that tempted Mr. Begin and Mr. Sharon into the grandiose geopolitical designs which have now brought obloquy upon them. The idea of reshaping the Middle East appears to have been so intoxicating to Mr. Begin and his colleagues as to blind them to the difficulties and to justify any methods.

— THE OBSERVER (London).

There are signs that Israel's passivity — to put it mildly — during the Beirut massacre is beginning to generate hostility to Jews in general, and not just to Israel. Mr. Begin has always been only too quick to denounce opposition to his policies as "anti-Semitism," usually without justification. It is perhaps time for those around him to question those same policies are not generating the very emotion that the prime minister has sought to banish with his denunciations.

— NEUE ZÜRCHER ZEITUNG (Zurich).

OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1932: Rights for 'Untouchables'

BOMBAY — Untouchability, which until now has kept millions of India's outcasts degraded below the lot of animals, will be abolished if the agreement reached by a fully attended conference of Hindu leaders is regarded as valid. Declaring that the "untouchables" would henceforth have full rights to enter temples and schools now closed to them to use forbidden wells and roads from which they have been barred and to roads from which they have been barred, the conference sealed an earlier agreement signed in the end of Gandhi's "fast unto in sight. His collapse would have e effects upon India's millions, on him as their deliverer.

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A Dilemma for the Israeli People ...

By Boas Evron

TEL AVIV — With the success of the Begin government's desperate efforts to hold onto power, while resisting an objective inquiry into the circumstances of the Beirut massacre, a dilemma faces every caring Israeli citizen. How can he or she continue to live and pay taxes and serve in the army when the government tacitly admits at least to complicity in mass murder?

As Amnon Goldenberg, president of the Israeli Bar and a one-time candidate for the justice portfolio in the Begin cabinet, has observed, an innocent party has nothing to fear or hide, and would welcome an inquiry in order to clear itself of suspicion.

The Begin government stands condemned in the eyes of the world, and repulsive to half — the more educated half — of the Israeli population. Even public figures who have supported Israeli settlements in Arab territories have called for the resignation of Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Defense Minister Ariel Sharon. Thus, Energy

Minister Yitzhak Berman could not reconcile membership in the Begin government with his conscience, and resigned, as did Menachem Milson, head of civil administration in the occupied territories. The government has succeeded in scraping together a slim parliamentary majority, but morally it is at a dead end. Morally, but also politically, because this horrible event symbolizes the collapse of its whole Lebanese adventure. All its objectives have backfired. Instead of bringing about a Lebanese regime favorable to Israel, it now faces a Lebanese president bent on putting the greatest possible distance between himself and the Israelis. Instead of destroying the Palestinian national movement, it has provided it with a tremendous boost, purged it of the moral stigma that clung to its methods, and provoked a reluctant United States to launch the Reagan plan. The pope would not have granted

Yasser Arafat an audience, nor would the Italian government have granted him such a warm welcome, were it not for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Those facts have not yet penetrated the minds of Mr. Begin's supporters, although they must now be feeling the pinch of inflation accelerated by the costs of war. Polarization, sometimes to the point of violent friction, has deepened in Israeli society. The corrosive moral effect on Israel could be likened to what would have happened in America had Richard M. Nixon, condemned in the eyes of thinking Americans as guilty of criminal offenses, succeeded in evading investigation and impeachment, and continued to serve as president. If the discredited Begin government continues in office, an ominous portent of what could happen is the increased brutality of the police in suppressing protest demonstrations, such as the shooting

of Israeli Arab demonstrators in Nazareth and the unprovoked use of tear gas against peaceful anti-government demonstrators in Jerusalem — including six members of the Knesset, distinguished writers, academics, journalists, and many children and babies. An even graver development is the refusal, on questionable grounds, of Mr. Sharon and Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan to appear before the Knesset committee for foreign and security affairs. Obviously they could not face its probe, thereby dealing a blow to the very concept of executive accountability to the legislative branch. Thus a massacre of Palestinians in Beirut, and the lies designed to hide government complicity could lead to the undermining of democracy and civil liberties in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv by a government bent more on its own survival than on morality and the national interest.

The writer is a columnist for the Tel Aviv newspaper Yedioth Aharonoth.

... as the Chorus Denouncing Israel Swells

By Norman Podhoretz

NEW YORK — Yasser Arafat, whose followers had murdered Israeli babies at Maalot and who was the leader directly responsible for the deaths of the Lebanese babies behind whom he hid his forces in Beirut, has been photographed everywhere kissing Palestinian babies who escaped the Beirut massacre. Mr. Arafat, whose people had been murdering Christians throughout Lebanon, was received by the pope, while the chorus denouncing Israel became ever more strident and cacophonous. Relatives of some of those murdered Christians went into two camps in Beirut and, with other Christian militiamen, did unto several hundred Palestinian women and children what had been done by the PLO unto their women and children in Damour in 1976 in retaliation for a previous assault by Christians against Moslems. In a morally sane climate, responsibility would have been assigned to the thugs who initiated this particular cycle of murderous horrors and their opposite numbers who responded in barbarous kind. The rest would have been parceled out among the still unidentified assassins of Bashir Gemayel who triggered the entire episode; the PLO leadership that conspired (again!) to hide guerrillas and arms in camps housing civilians after it had agreed to leave Beirut; and the Israelis who allowed the Christians to enter those camps when they had reason to expect

that a massacre would ensue, and who then failed to act quickly enough to stop it. I put Israel last on the list because Israeli complicity in this atrocity surely cannot be ranked with that of the Christian militias and the PLO. Yet there has scarcely been a word from anyone anywhere suggesting any such moral gradings and distinctions. On the contrary, almost nothing has been said about the PLO, and very little about the Christians. But the chorus denouncing Israel has become louder and lustier than ever, no doubt inspired to full-throated heights by the secret recognition that here at last the Israelis could be condemned. No doubt, too, those who had borne false moral witness against the Israelis in previous weeks were also heartened by the chance to claim vindication just at the moment when the political case they had simultaneously been making against the war was looking shabbier and weaker than ever. The critics had declared that the Israeli action was hurting the people of Lebanon; yet the people of Lebanon were overjoyed at being liberated from PLO domination and tyranny. The critics had declared that Israel was damaging the interests of the United States in the Middle East and creating opportunities for Soviet gains; yet never

had American influence been so great in the Arab world, or Soviet influence so weak. The massacre in Beirut did nothing to change those realities or to salvage the discredited political arguments of the critics of Israel. Which did not, of course, prevent the critics from claiming that the massacre had finally proved them right. Not long ago I charged in an article in *Commentary* magazine, entitled "J'accuse," that a good deal of anti-Semitism, embodied in the application of a double standard to the behavior of Jews, had surfaced in the attacks on Israel's conduct in Lebanon. The same double standard is at work in this latest episode. It is one thing to demand that Ariel Sharon, as minister of defense, should be held to account for his negligence. I join in that demand, and I also believe that an Israeli commission of inquiry would serve the best interests both of truth and of justice. But something more was implicit in the fact that when Christians murdered Moslems for having murdered Christians, the world immediately began denouncing the Jews. The old double standard made another ugly appearance. And with this new failure to distinguish among relative weights of responsibility, public discourse has taken another great slide down the slippery slope to moral idiocy.

The writer is editor of *Commentary* magazine.

Eritrean Resistance Holds, With No End in Sight

By Colin Legum

LONDON — The armed struggle in Eritrea has entered its 20th year to qualify as possibly the longest active military guerrilla campaign in modern times. And there is still no sign of a break in the Eritreans' resistance, despite the numerically much stronger Ethiopian Army, which has the active support of the Warsaw Pact powers. Spokesmen for the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front claim there are 800 Soviet and other East European military and technical advisers helping Ethiopian forces in Eritrea. While Cuban combat troops remain actively deployed in Ogaden province and areas adjacent to Eritrea, Fidel Castro still refuses to allow his soldiers to get drawn into fighting the Eritreans. Cuba helped to train EPLF cadres before the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie, and Mr. Castro says the Eritrean claim to independence requires a political rather than a military solution.

The Warsaw Pact leadership has worked toward that end. In 1980, East Germany persuaded the Eritreans to accept terms for a political settlement that envisaged a referendum among the 5 million Eritreans to decide whether they favored total independence (an autonomous status or some federal link with Ethiopia). But the regime of Mengistu Haile Mariam turned down the offer, as it does any suggestion that could lead to Eritrea's separation from Ethiopia.

A Soviet Switch All that the Ethiopians are willing to grant is a form of local autonomy. The Eritrean demand is a prerequisite for total independence, but, given evidence of the war, many Eritreans would settle for political settlement. Moscow, favoring a Warsaw Pact ally, has actively supported a harshly repressive military campaign. The EPLF, which is hostile to the Soviet Union, Moscow supports, then, is in the days of the struggle. The EPLF is also at odds with Cubans, who are deeply involved in Ethiopia's periphery, and with the province of Tigré, the province

area and down to the ports of Massawa and Assab on the Red Sea. Like Eritrea, Tigré is an arena of armed struggle. The Tigre People's Liberation Front, which has a working relationship with the EPLF, has become more effective in recent years. It demands autonomy within a federal Ethiopia, but not independence. Until the end of World War II, Eritrea was a colony of Italy. The United Nations agreed in 1949 to the territory being ceded to Ethiopia under an internationally agreed federal system. Two years later, when the emperor tore up the federal agreement, the Moslem area of Eritrea went into revolt. Within a few years it was joined by the Christian Eritreans. The province has an almost equal number of Christians and Moslems.

Access to the Sea The Marxist regime in Addis Ababa has proved to be no less antagonistic to the Eritrean cause than the late emperor, and for the same reason: Without Eritrea, Ethiopia would be a landlocked country. Eritrea is its only corridor to the Red Sea. The Eritreans say that after independence they would guarantee Ethiopia's access to the sea. The offer has been repeatedly turned down.

But if a political settlement has proved impossible, so has the military conquest of Eritrea. The emperor tried to break the resistance with a scorched earth policy. His successors have attempted time and again to crush the Eritreans with huge numbers of troops, heavily armed with modern Soviet weapons and aircraft. On several occasions they assembled an army of more than 100,000 to smash the resistance "once and for all," but succeeded only in clearing the guerrillas out of the main towns and away from the routes to the sea. The guerrillas remain dug into the countryside. Repeated attempts to dislodge them from their stronghold at Nakfa have resulted only in major Ethiopian casualties. The EPLF still controls the whole area along the Sudanese border. In recent months the guerrillas have regained some of the initiative with new attacks against Asmara, the Eritrean capital.

support of their countrymen. This is in every sense a popular struggle. The EPLF is undoubtedly the most sophisticated guerrilla movement spawned in Africa. Unlike others, it is technologically competent. Most of its activist cadres, men and women, are highly educated. Not even the divisions among the different groups that go to make up the liberation movement have seriously impaired its capacity for resistance. The EPLF has emerged as the strongest fighting group. Another feature of the Eritrean struggle is that the guerrillas have sustained their strength and morale despite scant foreign support. The Arabs initially saw their struggle as a Moslem independence movement against the Christian highlands. A few Arab states still provide money, but the amounts have dwindled in recent years. Most aid now comes from the United Arab Emirates, which has invested heavily, both in military support and in prestige.

In the past the Eritreans could count on the good will of Sudan, but

President Gaafar Nimeiri has blown hot and cold. No other African country has come out in support of the Eritrean cause, because of the African leaders' implacable opposition to secession. However, there have been signs recently that President Samora Machel of Mozambique has some sympathy for the Eritrean cause. Meanwhile, the Ethiopians are fighting a war at the other end of the country — giving military support to the Somali opposition to Mohammed Siad Barre's regime. Although fighting on the Somali side of the Ogaden border has now entered its fourth month, there is still no sign of it succeeding in dislodging the precariously balanced Somali regime. These conflicts within and around the borders of Ethiopia have taken a heavy toll of the Ethiopian Army. They have also contributed substantially toward obstructing the Mengistu regime's efforts to consolidate its revolution, in which the Soviet bloc has invested heavily, both in military support and in prestige.

International Herald Tribune.

Why Flatter Dangerous Company?

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — It is not the conduct of foreign policy to distinguish between peoples and governments. Peoples endure, and governments come and go. To associate closely with governments at the expense of their peoples can be dangerous. President Reagan labeled this important distinction the other day when he lavishly entertained the President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines. America could eventually find itself more and more inclined to a regime that is increasingly alienated from its own population. Mr. Marcos is a gold-plated autocrat whose authoritarian rule is tearing the Philippines toward political tension and economic disaster. His excesses are no cause to respect him entirely. After all, the United States maintains relations with far more repressive governments. But it was not necessary for Mr. Reagan to go overboard, as he did, extolling Mr. Marcos as "a respected voice for reason and moderation." Whatever his other attributes may be, Mr. Marcos is no model of either.

In the decade since they gained power, Mr. Marcos and his wife Imelda, have run the Philippines like a private reserve, cracking down on political opponents and encouraging relatives and cronies to plunder its considerable wealth. The economy, headed toward catastrophe, partly because of the global recession but largely due to pervasive corruption and mismanagement by the Marcos family and its pals.

Unrest At the end of last year the Philippines owed \$15.3 billion to banks, governments and international agencies, making it one of the 10 heaviest borrowers among developing countries. Its prospects for repaying or even servicing the debt are slim. Many major Philippine companies are in trouble. Their directors are connected to the Marcos clan, which baits them out so that they can continue to line their pockets. Ultimately, of course, the Philippine people foot the bill.

The economic deterioration has widened the gap between rich and poor, and that augurs social unrest and perhaps spreading political violence. Warnings of impending revolution have been heard in the Philippines for years. True, the predicted eruption has not occurred, but concern is mounting. Among those most worried are Catholic Church leaders, who foresee real trouble.

They and others are alarmed by the process of political polarization, by repressing his moderate foes, they say, Mr. Marcos indirectly fuels extremist movements that could throw the country into chaos. Mr. Marcos deals with his enemies harshly. A recent Amnesty International report estimates that about a thousand are being held in jail without trial. Others disappear, presumably liquidated by special police mandated to impose "law and order."

Sympathy None of this is extraordinary when compared with the slaughter in Beirut or the brutality of certain African and Latin American regimes. Yet the Philippines has a particular relevance for Americans, and most of all, the United States took over the Philippines around the turn of the century. As Western colonial experiences go, American colonialism was enlightened. While nationalist movements in European imperial possessions were planning struggles for freedom, the Philippines was assured its independence as early as the 1930s, and it gained full sovereignty after World War II.

Perhaps paternalistically, the United States endowed the Philippines with modern political institutions. Thousands of American schoolteachers brought education to the archipelago, often to the lowliest villages. I have crisscrossed the Philippines a dozen times in the past 20 years, and I have seen a nation that is the depth of sympathy for America throughout the islands.

This human investment should not be squandered, not only because of sentimental attachments but also because of military bases and business interests. The Reagan administration is courting that risk by embracing an oligarchy whose support at home could dwindle rapidly.

It was his awareness of America's popularity in the Philippines that prompted Mr. Marcos to turn his Washington visit into an extravagant public relations operation. By winning Mr. Reagan's endorsement, he hoped to ensure the longevity of his regime. Mr. Reagan fell into the trap.

The Marcos visit was a mistake, as was the enthusiastic hyperbole at the White House dinner. The error can be rectified if American experts talk tough in their forthcoming peace and economic negotiations.

Tribune and Register Syndicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Faiths at Issue

The recent conduct of Messrs. Begin, Sharon and company recalls earlier Israeli behavior and a golden calf. "And the Lord said unto Moses, I have seen this people, and behold, it is a stiff-necked people..." (Exodus 32:9.)

Christ taught that we should love our enemies. Will you, therefore, please stop besmirching his name by referring to Lebanese Phalangist militiamen as "Christians?"

SONIA HEMINGWAY, Lyons.

Free in Taiwan?

In response to Jean Pasqualini (Letters, Aug. 28-29): Freedom in Taiwan? None of the basic human rights are granted here. Amnesty International was not permitted to check the inmates of the jails, which are, officially, said to be

decent justice, association, freedom of the press. Nothing assures me that this letter will reach you. I suggest that among the "18 million freedom-loving people living in Taiwan" Mr. Pasqualini discount a few — at least the rulers.

SAMUEL CHEN, Taipei.

Lively Breakfast

The editorials you publish are dynamic. "Bridging Gaps in Mexico" (IHT, Aug. 31) made me spill my coffee with its reference to Mexico's "strong democratic tradition." Next came "Gomara's Polish Pride" (Sept. 3), with its account that Wladyslaw Gomorka was "a true Polish patriot," and thereupon a broken plate.

GABRIEL COTE, Paris.

Rudeness Paralleled Regarding "The Height of Rudeness" (IHT, Aug. 11):

officials in checking passports really unparalleled, as John F. Burns suggests? On and off for 20 years now have flown to the United States, always arriving at New York, and every time I have been angered by the ridiculous and humiliating procedures that arriving foreigners are forced to submit to.

The officers always have an air of arrogance and contempt. They seem to be saying, "What do you want here? It's a pity I can't simply send you back." Similar experiences are also the common lot of foreigners arriving in Britain.

W.M. RIEGEL, Munich.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

Herald Tribune BUSINESS / FINANCE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1982

Page

Paris Plans New Bid to Aid Franc

By Paul Lewis

PARIS — France's government plans to introduce even stricter controls over the movement of money into and out of the country to prevent another devaluation of the franc, French officials say.

The new exchange controls, which were widely rumored on the foreign exchange market Friday, are being prepared only days after the French government raised a \$4-billion loan from a consortium of U.S., Canadian, West German and Japanese banks for the franc's defense.

The loan will be used to increase France's foreign currency reserves, which have been severely depleted by a huge trade deficit and by the flight of capital out of the country since the Socialists came to power in June 1981.

The new moves to save the franc coincided with public opinion polls showing a marked decline in the popularity of President François Mitterrand, and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

Unpopular Measures

The Socialist leaders were forced to abandon the expansionary economic policies that caused the first two devaluations presided over by their government, and instead to introduce several unpopular austerity measures, including cuts in government spending and a freeze on wages and prices.

French officials said the prospect of tighter exchange controls, well as the \$4-billion loan, were intended to convince the franc's exchange markets that Mr. Mitterrand is determined to avoid a third devaluation and to remain inside the European Monetary System. The eight member countries of the EMS maintain a fixed exchange rate between their currencies.

As the franc has come under renewed pressure, falling to around 7.104 to the dollar Friday, there have been steady rumors that France might either quit the EMS and let the franc float downward on the market, or call for a formal realignment of the system's fixed exchange rates.

Tighter Exchange Controls

Since the Socialists came to power, they have been forced by the crisis of confidence in the franc to introduce progressively tighter exchange controls. The controls are designed to prevent money from leaving the country and to encourage companies to repatriate their foreign earnings more quickly.

French travelers may take only about \$700 with them on each trip abroad, and the purchase of houses and stocks in other countries has been made extremely difficult.

The new exchange controls that the government plans, officials say, are intended to increase France's foreign currency reserves by speeding up foreign currency payments for exports and slowing down the payments French companies make for goods they import.

The plan is to force exporters to present invoices to their customers in foreign currency rather than francs, and to make importers borrow the foreign currency they need to pay their bills, probably for an initial period of three months.

On the export side, this would speed up the flow of foreign currency into France, since exporters are already required to change their foreign currency receipts into francs at the French central bank within 14 days of shipping goods.

It also would reduce the quantity of francs held outside the country that can be used for speculation against the French currency.

Forcing importers to borrow the foreign currency they need to pay their bills abroad would give some temporary relief to the French reserves, since the central bank will not need to find the foreign currency itself until the credit comes due.

Egypt Seeks to Lure More Foreign Capital

By Hamza Hendawi

CAIRO — In a bid to attract more foreign investment, Egypt has promised to allow foreign companies majority control in joint ventures and to make firm decisions on their investment proposals within 60 days.

The guarantees are contained in a new code of regulations announced during the weekend by Egypt's new minister of investment, Wafiq Shindai.

Mr. Shindai, who was appointed earlier this month after President Anwar el-Sadat dismissed his previous economic minister, said during a press conference, "The foreign investment offers submitted to Egypt this year were far less than in 1981."

The minister, who left for Washington Sunday to explain the new regulations, declined to say how much less foreign capital was offered, but he said the investment slowdown had worsened since the assassination of President Anwar el-Sadat last October.

Egypt's previous foreign investment regulations have caused uncertainty ever since their enactment in 1974, while foreign majority control was not explicitly forbidden, it was blocked in almost all cases.

"Western businessmen applying for 51 percent ownership of their projected ventures were turned down in almost all cases before the new regulations," one expert said.

Foreign majority control has been allowed only in the free trade zones in Port Said and Alexandria.

The package announced by Mr. Shindai also contains measures to eliminate long delays caused by elaborate procedures to decide whether a foreign investment proposal is desirable. Under the new rules, authorities have 60 days to accept or reject investment offers. If a decision is not made within that period, the foreign investor is to be allowed to go ahead with the project.

Mr. Shindai also said Egyptian investors would be allowed similar privileges to those given to foreign businessmen, including an exemption from commercial and industrial taxes for five to seven years. He said Egyptians should have the courage to invest the \$5 billion in foreign currency they hold in Egyptian banks.

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Borrower	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
Development Finance Corp.	\$80	1989	11 1/4	97.25	12.36	\$30 million withheld to be topped over next four years of a price to be fixed later. First call of 101 in 1987. Sinking fund to start in 1987 to produce 6-yr average life.
Dresser Industries Overseas	\$75	1989	12 1/4	99.25	12.67	First call of 101 in 1987. Sinking fund to start in 1987 to produce 6-yr average life.
Forstmann Little & Co.	\$75	1992	13 1/4	99	13.95	First call of 102 in 1987. Sinking fund to start in 1987 to produce 7-yr average life.
Beecham Finance	£125	1992	8 1/4	100	8 1/4	First call of 102 1/2 in 1987.
Eurofima	£100	1990	8 1/4	99 1/4	8.21	
European Investment Bank	£200	1992	8 1/4	99	8.40	First call of 101 1/2 in 1989.
GMAC Overseas Finance	£100	1987	8 1/4	100	8 1/4	Non-callable.
World Bank	£100	1987	10	100	10	Non-callable.

Europe Marks Time as N.Y. Bond Rally Fades

By Carl Gwiltz

PARIS — A boom in the New York bond market early last week was the signal investment bankers were looking for to launch a batch of new Eurodollar bonds — five in all, totaling \$530 million. But by week's end, the New York rally was waning and the Eurodollar market was marking time.

New York was put off by the response to the Treasury's sale of seven-year notes and 20-year bonds, which was less enthusiastic than expected and a special disappointment after the buoyant response to the government's sale of four-year notes. That sale had started off last week's Treasury sales of \$11.75 billion worth of paper.

While New York remained mired in worries about the money supply and whether the Federal Reserve is again tightening its grip and forcing interest rates up, Europeans clung to the logic that with the U.S. economy showing no signs of a forceful recovery the Fed cannot afford to push rates higher. At the same time, Europe obviously feels under no pressure to rush into new commitments and, as a result, the new issues were moving slowly.

However, the New York rally did result in lower yields there — making realistic the terms on top U.S. corporate issues offered in Europe over the past two weeks.

Coca-Cola, for example, sold \$100 million of seven-year notes bearing a coupon of 11 1/4 percent at a discount to yield 11.91 percent — at the time some 3/4 point below the yield on comparable U.S. government paper. But by the end of last week, with Coca-Cola trading at 97 1/2 percent, the paper was yielding 12 1/2 percent, compared with 12 3/4 percent for seven-year Treasury notes.

Likewise, Gulf Oil's 12 1/4 percent, originally offered to yield 12.39 percent, about half a point below Treasury notes, ended the week at 98 for a yield of 12.82 percent — half a percentage point over comparable Treasury paper.

None of the new Eurobond issues launched last week had the clout to be priced under Treasury yields, a position reserved for triple-A-rated corporates that are household names in Europe. Nevertheless the terms on the issues for United Technologies and Dresser Industries were more favorable than the companies could have achieved in New York — a reflection of the continuing demand in Europe, and especially Switzerland, for quality U.S. paper.

United Technologies, whose U.S. debt is rated double-A, sold \$100 million of seven-year paper at par bearing a coupon of 12 1/4 percent, a thin 10 basis points (100 equals a full percentage point) over Treasury paper and a rate the company could not obtain in New York. The issue ended the week at 98 1/4.

Dresser, another double-A credit, sold \$75 million of seven-year paper bearing a coupon of 12 1/4 percent at a discount of 99 1/4 to yield 12.67 percent, but the paper was traded at 97 1/2 for a yield of 13.07 percent.

Among the non-American names to tap the market, the best received was the Japan Development Bank, which sold \$75 million of seven-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 12 1/4 percent — a shade under comparable Treasury paper and a reflection of the market's esteem for paper guaranteed by the government of Japan. It ended the week quoted at 99 1/2 bid, 100 1/4 offered.

Two other triple-A rated issuers tapped the market, Ontario Hydro and Development Finance Corp. of New Zealand. But neither of these has the parity value of Japan. In addition, the sale of Ontario Hydro was hurt by the large size of the issue, \$200 million. The 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 12 1/4 percent were priced at 99 1/4 to yield 12.84 percent, 30 basis points over Treasuries — a feat of its own since past issues were priced a full 100 points over Treasuries. Ontario ended the week, trading at 98 1/4.

The DFC issue totals \$80 million, of which only \$50 million were initially offered and \$30 million are to be put on the market at a later date. The seven-year paper bears a coupon of 11 1/4 percent and was sold at a discount of 97 1/4 to yield 12.36 percent. The notes were trading at 96 1/4 for a yield of 12.59 percent.

Although the yield gap between new Eurobond issues and the New York market narrowed from past weeks, the gap between the new issue market and the market for outstanding Eurobonds remained substantial. Export Development Corp., another triple-A Canadian issue, could be bought in the secondary market at par bearing a coupon of 13 1/4 percent.

To some extent the gap is illusory. If orders for millions of dollars of EDC paper hit the market, the price would certainly move up sharply and reduce the yield. Nevertheless, compared with the yields offered on new issues, there are bargains to be found in the secondary market.

The least successful issue of the week was the \$75 million, 10-year offering by Forstmann, the nuclear power company guaranteed by the Kingdom of Sweden, bearing a coupon of 13 1/4 percent. Priced at 99 for a yield of 13.95 percent it ended the week quoted at 97 1/4 for a yield of 14.17 percent.

The Deutsche mark sector absorbed the issues on offer — with the exception of the shunned African Development Bank, which was priced unrealistically at par bearing a coupon of 10 percent.

Although the Bundesbank raised liquidity in the domestic market through a 10-percent cut in banks' minimum reserve requirements, the move failed to ignite much excitement. The market had also anticipated a further cut in the Lombard rate, which did not happen, and is demoralized by the political vacuum of forming a new government and the ever-increasing size of the federal deficit.

Beecham sold 125 million DM of 10-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 8 1/4 percent, the lowest yield for that maturity seen since 1980. It ended the week at 99 1/4.

GMAC's 100 million DM of

Eurobond Yields
For Week Ended Sept. 22

Int'l Inst. 10-yr term US\$	12.95%
Int'l Inst. 10-yr term US\$	13.24%
Int'l Inst. 10-yr term US\$	13.59%
Int'l Inst. 10-yr term US\$	13.94%
Int'l Inst. 10-yr term US\$	14.29%
Int'l Inst. 10-yr term US\$	14.64%
Int'l Inst. 10-yr term US\$	14.99%
Int'l Inst. 10-yr term US\$	15.34%
Int'l Inst. 10-yr term US\$	15.69%
Int'l Inst. 10-yr term US\$	16.04%
Int'l Inst. 10-yr term US\$	16.39%
Int'l Inst. 10-yr term US\$	16.74%
Int'l Inst. 10-yr term US\$	17.09%
Int'l Inst. 10-yr term US\$	17.44%
Int'l Inst. 10-yr term US\$	17.79%
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Int'l Inst. 10-yr term US\$	18.84%
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Int'l Inst. 10-yr term US\$	95.14%
Int'l Inst. 10-yr term US\$	95.49%
Int'l Inst. 10-yr term US\$	95

International Bond Prices—Week of Sept. 23

Provided by White Weld Securities, London. Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

RECENT ISSUES

RECENT ISSUES									
mt Security		Shr/ Issue Pr. Mid Pr. Yield		Yield		Middle		Price	
				Amrl		Security		Amrl	

STRAIGHT BONDS

STRAIGHT BONDS
All Currencies Except DM

Unit	Security	% Mat	Aldie Price	Mut Life Curr
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
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100	100	100	100	100

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11

Exporters Set Quotas On Coffee

LONDON — Coffee-producing nations, with the support of consuming countries, have agreed to limit the amount of coffee entering the world market in 1983 to about the level of the past year.

Against a background of excess supply and sluggish demand, the International Coffee Organization decided Saturday to fix the total export quota at 56 million 60-kilogram (132-pound) bags starting next month in an effort to bolster prices.

Last year's quotas have been credited with having stabilized world prices. Coffee prices finished on a firm note Friday in London and New York, amid signs that the organization was near an agreement on the quotas.

The biggest share of the 56 million bags for 1983 will go to Brazil, the world's largest coffee producer. Brazil will be allowed 15.7 million bags.

Despite the latest accord, the surplus of coffee appears likely to grow. Brazil now expects that its crop next year will total around 30 million bags because of an unusually warm winter, up from 17.75 million this year.

Colombia will have the next largest share, with a quota of 5.44 million bags.

The next largest exporters will be the African and Malagasy Coffee Organization, which includes the Ivory Coast, with 6.20 million bags; Indonesia, with 2.36 million; El Salvador, with 2.32 million; and Uganda, with 2.30 million.

They are followed by Mexico, 1.89 million; Guatemala, 1.80 million; Ethiopia, 1.36 million; Kenya, 1.29 million; Ecuador and Costa Rica, 1.12 million each; and Zaire, 1.10 million.

U.S. Senate Backs Bill to Aid S&Ls

WASHINGTON — The Senate has approved legislation that would provide assistance to savings institutions and give them investment and lending powers similar to those of commercial banks.

The bill, approved Friday, would give federal regulatory authorities the power to issue government-backed promissory notes to bolster the net worth of S&Ls and mutual savings banks. The bill also would permit S&Ls to offer commercial and agricultural loans as well as the real-estate mortgages that have been their traditional investment.

The bill now goes to a Senate-House conference committee.



William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, left, meets with Sir Roy Denman, the EC ambassador to Washington, and Edward Lumley, Canada's trade minister, in Washington.

Progress Made on GATT Agenda

Trade Officials Agree to Concentrate on 5 Topics

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — After 10 months of diplomatic haggling, trade officials have begun making progress in setting the agenda for a new worldwide trade conference scheduled for November in Geneva.

Representatives from more than a dozen key trading nations — all members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade — agreed last week to concentrate their preparatory work on five topics, which were drawn from an original list of 25.

The topics are protectionist measures, trade in agriculture, North-South trade, improvements in GATT's procedures for settling disputes, and services. The last category covers banking, insurance, tourism, consulting, construction and film industries.

GATT is the Geneva-based agency organizing the conference and responsible for monitoring and enforcing trade rules among its 87 member nations. Since World War II, GATT has organized seven conferences aimed at reducing trade barriers, including the so-called Tokyo, Kennedy and Dillon rounds of talks.

Some of the subjects shelved for the coming talks — textiles, fishing, high technology, counterfeit goods and foreign investment — may well be re-instated for detailed study once the conference begins during the week of Nov. 22, GATT and diplomatic officials said.

Indeed, the outlook for the next few weeks is for further negotiations — and considerable haggling — on preparing the agenda. The five topics selected simply reflect what we can realistically agree upon from the standpoint of decision-making right now," a senior U.S. diplomatic official said. "But

the other issues certainly are not being eliminated."

Trade officials interviewed last week predicted that intense debates would continue over how to handle specific issues within each of the five topics. The possibility remained that the GATT conference would fail to achieve anything meaningful in reducing or eliminating growing barriers to trade in industry, agriculture and services.

"What this November meeting actually accomplishes is still an open question; it will be a cliff-hanger to the end," said a senior Reagan administration official in Washington.

"Long Way From Consensus"

Added the Geneva-based ambassador of a large Latin American country: "We still are a long way from consensus on what we will talk about specifically, and we certainly are nowhere near negotiating anything that is concrete, or that is of vital interest to us and other developing nations, including in Asia."

Several European and Third World nations are still suggesting privately that the meeting should be postponed. But that prospect has been ruled out by virtually all of the key nations participating. "Putting off the conference would be a disaster for the multilateral trading system," a senior GATT official said, adding, "We must and will continue working for agreement."

The most important question facing the meeting, GATT's first at the ministerial level since 1973, is what should be done about the spread of protectionist measures, given the worldwide threat of recession, unemployment, inflation and soaring government deficits.

New buzzwords reflecting an emerging attack on protectionism have recently surfaced in GATT preparatory meetings and on Geneva's diplomatic circuit: cease-fire, roll-back and trade-peace plan. "We still are not sure what all these words mean, but the basic idea is to come up with a strong and political commitment by GATT members to holding the line of protectionism," a senior Western ambassador said.

He and other trade officials said that any such initiative will have to be followed by concrete steps with-in GATT that would be aimed at reducing the impact of government subsidies, dumping, quotas and other domestic measures, both in the industrial and agricultural sectors.

In Washington, William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, recently said that the administration views the conference as "an ideal opportunity" to resist protectionist trends and to strengthen GATT, particularly by liberalizing flows of services, investments and technology.

But some elements in the U.S. approach have come under strong questioning by Washington's allies. In a recent speech at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington, Sir Roy Denman, the EC ambassador to Washington, asked why Europe should support greater flows of technology while the Reagan administration continued to impose sanctions on European companies supplying equipment for the Siberian pipeline.

The EC, however, favors a GATT study that would go toward liberalizing trade in services. EC officials in Brussels said the community has not yet agreed on a common negotiating stance. France, for example, is cool to the idea of negotiating in the absence of agreement on a detailed agenda, particularly on agricultural trade.

Worries About Third World Debt Slow Lending in the Euromarket

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Despite the insistence of commercial bankers that they have nothing to fear from rescheduling the debts of major borrowers, the widening debt crisis of the developing countries has cast a pall over the syndicated loan market, which has been the major source of finance for these nations.

"Rescheduling is not the end of the world," says one banker, "it just means we'll make more money on the loans outstanding" because banks normally charge a stiff interest-rate penalty for stretching out repayments.

But when pushed to explain the low volume of credits being arranged, he explains that his relaxed view of the situation is based on a long-term analysis assuming that rescheduling negotiations will succeed. "In the short term," he admits, "we're all scared as hell."

The fear is that one or more borrowers may opt for the folly of repudiating their debt — which could cripple banks and starve the defaulters of future credits — or that one or more smaller banks may insist on repayment and set off a legal scramble.

At official levels starting with the World Bank, the main concern is that banks will indiscriminately shut off new credits to Latin America — as a result of Mexico's 90-day moratorium on loan payments and Argentina's stated desire to renegotiate the terms on its debt — just as they quit lending to Eastern Europe after the repayment difficulties of Poland and Romania.

Bankers say the Euromarket slowdown is a natural reaction to the changed situation. It gives them time to reassess the market and borrowers time to adjust to new, tougher lending conditions.

The general view is that maturities will be shortened and borrowing costs increased — with most of this tucked away in commissions rather than the size of the margin over the London interbank rate.

The reason for this is the bitter memory that the Euromarket's overabundant liquidity in the late 1970s enabled borrowers to reopen negotiations and reduce margins set on loans taken out from 1974 to 1976. To protect against a return of such competition to lend, bankers say they prefer the cash in hand of higher front-end commissions than higher margins that could vanish.

That does not mean margins will not rise — they definitely will. But the interest rate charge will not be the full measure of the rise.

Many bankers believe that Brazil's costs, the highest of any regular borrower, will become the norm rather than the exception. This means front end fees of 1 1/2 percent. Depending on the strength of the borrower, these had until recently started as low as 1/2 percent.

While margins may not rise as high as Brazil's standard 2 1/4 points over the London interbank offered rate, the spread is deemed unlikely to be set lower than 1 percent, bankers say.

Brazil, with the second largest debt in Latin America after Mexico, risks being the most seriously affected by bankers' disaffection with Latin borrowers, as its cash needs are huge.

Last week's launching of a \$100-million loan for Petrobras was taken as a sign that the major banks will not abandon Brazil. The 10 banks in the "club" deal were Citicorp, Bank of America, Chase Manhattan, Manufacturers Hanover, Morgan Guaranty, Irving Trust, Chemical Bank, First Chicago, Industrial Bank of Japan and Bank of Tokyo. Interest on the eight-year loan is set at 2 1/2 points over Libor or 1 1/2 points over the prime rate.

But for Brazil to succeed in raising the \$4.5 billion it still needs this year will require the host of small banks that traditionally participate in the market to return in force. Brazil's insistence on eight-year loans when the market prefers five to seven years also complicates the task of attracting lenders.

Bankers say that Venezuela, which is sounding out the market for terms on a loan of up to \$800 million, will need to pay 1 1/2 point over Libor for five years. Earlier this year, Venezuela rejected an offer of a \$1-billion, seven-year loan when bankers insisted on a margin of 1 1/2 point. Two of the country's electricity companies are seeking \$500 million for eight years, offering 1 point over Libor. That loan has been left with the managers because the terms were deemed unattractive.

France's agreement last week to pay 1/2 point over Libor on its \$4-billion loan signaled the end of margins below 1/2 point. Even the new level caused considerable grumbling by bankers. Nevertheless, the French operation was a tremendous success, with 51 banks underwriting \$5.7 billion. The oversubscription enabled the managers to reduce their original commitment by 30 percent.

Two Spanish borrowers are set to tap the market at terms now regarded as out of date. Cataluña is seeking \$80 million for eight years, offering half a point over Libor for

the first four years and 9/16 point for the final four. Barcelona has received an offer for a \$100-million, 10-year loan at half a point over Libor but has not formally accepted.

Bankers say that the minimum loan charge for European borrowers is now 3/4 point over Libor. Asia remains the exception to the rule because bankers perceive that market as the one growth area in the years ahead. Thus, bankers' desires to get permission to open branches in Taiwan allowed Taipower to win favorable terms for its loan.

The utility will be seeking \$225 million for 10 years, paying 3/4 point over Libor.

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Prices on September 21, 1982
U.S. \$30.39 Bid, U.S. \$32.21 Offer
Next trading date October 7, 1982
N.M. SCHWAB & SONS
P.O. Box 58, Greenwich, CT
Tel. (203) 261-6100, Telex 4191452

Treasury Bills

Bid	Ask
13-1/2	13-3/4
14-1/2	14-3/4
15-1/2	15-3/4
16-1/2	16-3/4
17-1/2	17-3/4
18-1/2	18-3/4
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99-1/2	99-3/4
100-1/2	100-3/4

Source: Federal Reserve Bank.

Gold Options (prices in \$)

Price	Nov.	Feb.	May
40	71.00-71.50	44.00-44.50	38.00-38.50
45	14.00-14.50	24.00-24.50	18.00-18.50
50	10.00-10.50	20.00-20.50	14.00-14.50
55	7.00-7.50	16.00-16.50	10.00-10.50

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PEANUTS

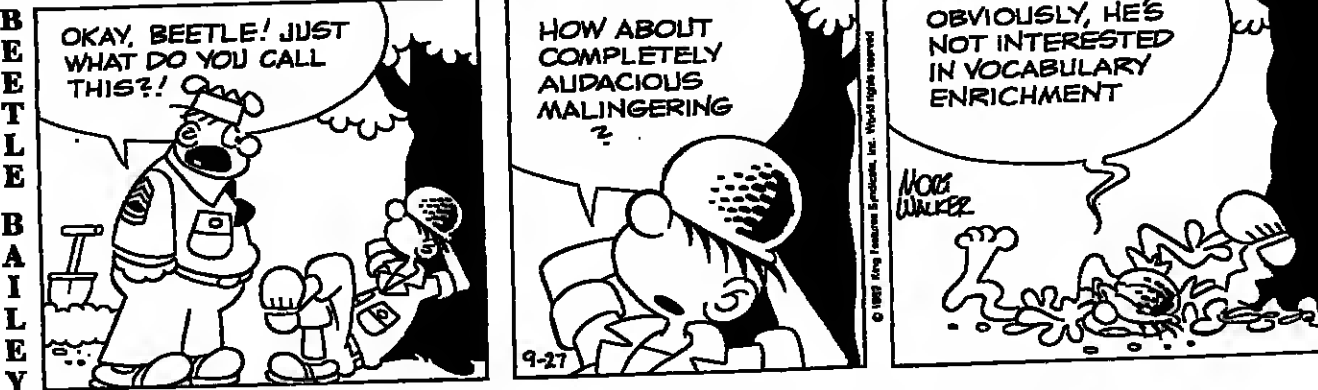


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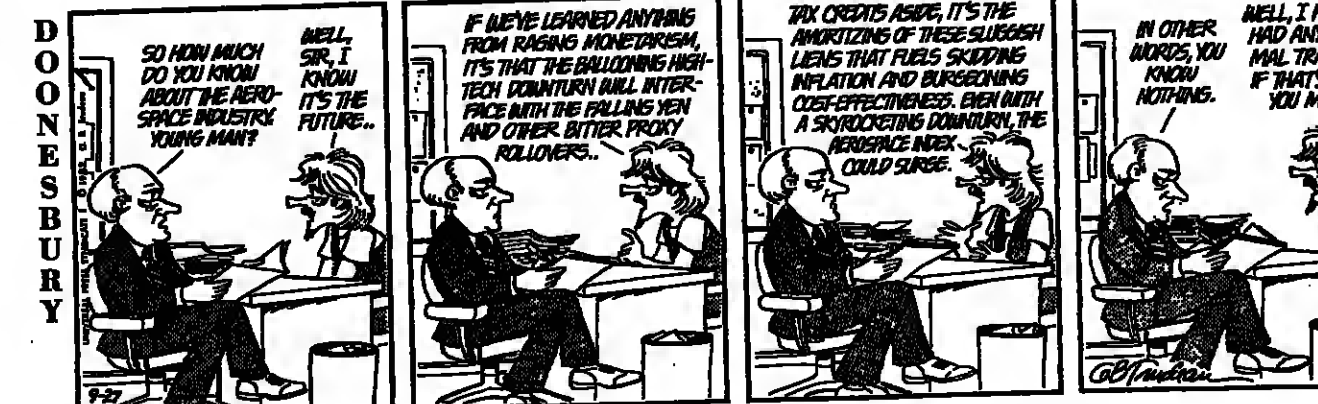
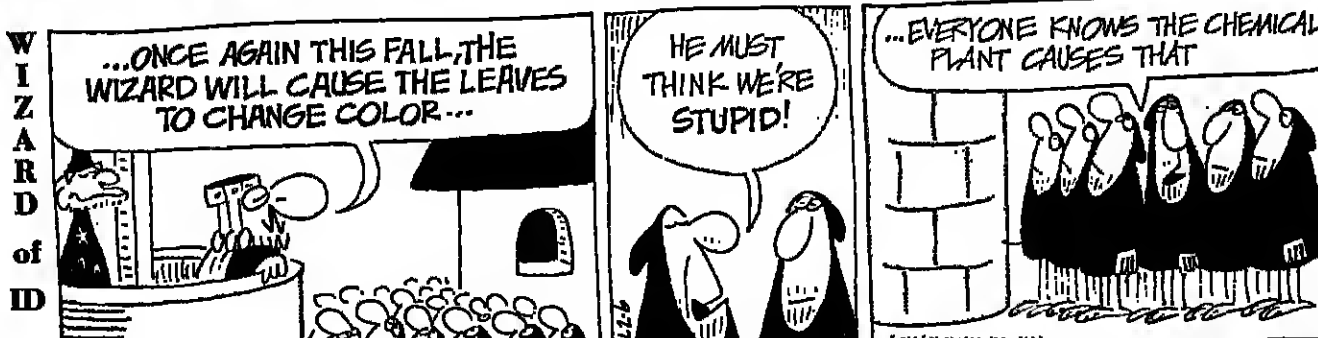


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ANDY CARR

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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TIVER

ESTAE

WAYYAN

PYRSOD

Answer: INTO

Jumbles: **QUAKE IRATE LAWFUL MUFFIN**

Answer: He bought his wife a mink to keep her this—
WARM—& QUIET

WHAT THE GUY WHO MADE A PASS AT THE WRONG GIRL GOT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

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9-27

"LOOK, KID... DO ME A FAVOR: **STOP** TELLING PEOPLE THAT I'M THE ONE WHO TAUGHT YOU EVERYTHING YOU KNOW!"

DANCING GIRLS AND OTHER STORIES

By Margaret Atwood. 240 pp. \$14.50.
1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10020.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

MOST of Margaret Atwood's stories in "Dancing Girls" are about what would ordinarily be called love, but perhaps someone reading her book will want to reconsider the word love. Is that what men and women do these days? Are they still in it? Or are they doing something else, something more ambiguous and narcissistic and anxious?

in fact, anxiety may be a more active emotion in these affairs. Atwood's men and women seem to look for certain kinds of anxieties in other people to serve either as a counterpoint or as an answer to their own. Anxiety may be more pressing for these people than love or desire. A happy marriage or affair is one in which the anxieties of the partners are nicely balanced, for it is the anxieties even more than the people themselves that go to bed together.

In one story, a man named Morrison has mixed feelings about a woman named Louise, who is attractive, intelligent and highly organized. When she breaks under the strain of holding everything together, Morrison is pierced by desire. "So this was his dream girl then," Atwood writes, "his ideal woman found at last: a disintegration, mind returning to its component shards of matter, a defeated formless creature on which he could inflect himself like shovel on earth, as on forest, use without being used, know without being known." In another story, a man finds a woman, "her slender side, too, save them, 'Thomas's' thinking of his nants, like the beat of the heart," his house on the second floor looking out over immensity. But the house is falling apart, just as the poet fell apart at the end of his life. If this is the best that art can do, what hope is there for them?

In another story, a woman who is a travel writer for a magazine comes to resent the fact that in her articles she is always obliged to be pleased by the Eden of the world. She yearns for disorder, for the suspense of reality, of a and when he is alone, she wishes the friends of our disorders are banished.

But there is no room for Morrison's love for the disinterested Louise. Her helplessness is so much more intimate than her former efficiency. He feels that he's seeing all the way into her, past personality into essence, into the raw material of herself. It's as if our age, with its much history behind it, had grown bored with surface and is now more comfortable with the "honesty" of pathology. When Louise says about the place where they are that "the city has no right to be here," she's expressing a sense of dislocation so fundamental that even Morrison's hard heart irre-

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

S	E	A	L	G	A	S	E	W	A	T	S
G	R	E	E	C	L	E	A	N	E	M	T
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E	N	T	A	I	L	E	D	L	I	K	E
E	T	I	N	G	M	A	S	E	R		
R	O	V	I	N	E	S	T	R	E	E	R
A	M	E	L	I	C	E	S				
S	C	O	L	L	I	A	N	E	S	P	E
R	N	A	R	M	E	E	O	N	G	O	
G	L	A	Z	I	E	R	S	P	I	N	D
P	U	S	S	S	P	A					

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

VERY few partnerships found a way to reach the excellent six-club contract on the diagrammed deal. A possible expert sequence is shown in the diagram, embodying a rare bid. After a response of one heart to one club, a jump to four clubs has no standard meaning. It can be used to show a hand of the type shown, with very long clubs, exactly three hearts and no

In this case North knows that his high cards are well placed even if he has a lot of money of them. Lacking slam interest he would bid four hearts or five clubs or even pass. So four diamonds is a cue-bid, and South is happy to jump to six clubs. With a different hand North might correct to six

Most South partnerships faced preemptive jump to two spades on the first round, and this made the task reaching six clubs rather harder.

NORTH
♠7
♥Q853

If the South hand contained a void diamond rather than a void spade, the four-diamond bid would discourage South and the partnership would rest in game.

In practice the popular contract was five clubs. North-South were fortunate enough to be doubled, and they redoubled, making an overtrick.

A few partnerships reached four hearts, striving for a few extra match

WEST
 ♠ QJ10952
 ♥ 764
 ♦ QJ6
 ♣ 8

EAST
 ♠ AK3
 ♥ K54
 ♦ AK4
 ♣ AKQ2

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ —
 ♥ KJ9
 ♦ K75
 ♣ AQJ10862

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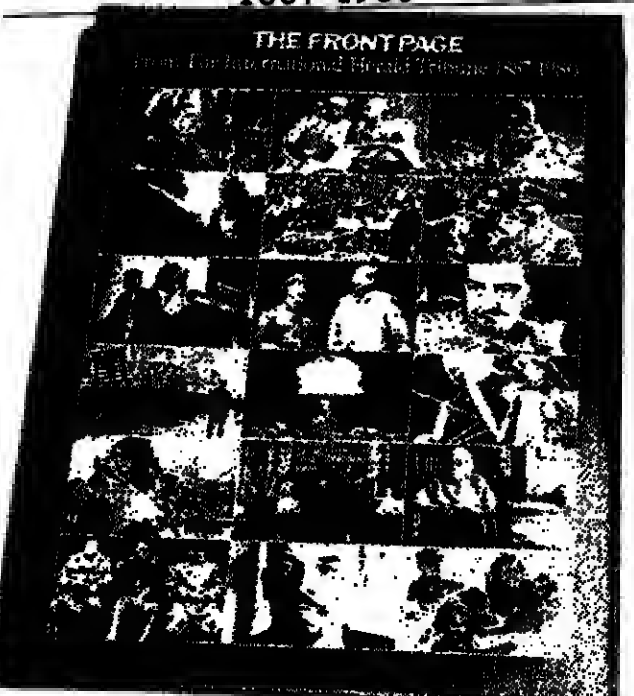
FOREIGN BROADCASTS							
Broadcasts on the hour and at 30 minutes after the hour during the varying periods in different regions							
Western Hemisphere		East Asia		South Asia		Africa	
1977	1984	1977	1984	1977	1984	1977	1984
579	792	Median	Median	423	7116	466	4065
251	1987			309	9708	713	7079
126	1296			582	71928	208	208
75.4	3960	208	1910	46.1	39.7	19128	11345
39.4	3960			39.7	19128	11345	11345
39.4	3960	49.7	46.1	39.7	19128	11345	11345
41.8	7928	36.3	7908	36.3	7908	36.3	7908
36.7	7908			36.7	7908		
25	17400	25.5	17400	25.5	17400		
19.7	15083	19.7	15083	19.7	15083		

RADIO CANADA INTERNATIONAL

Western Europe	1990-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010, Non-Fit	Attrition	2010-2015
Men	21	21	49	200-2700	25
2000-2700	19	16320	49	200-2700	25
Men	41	16320	34	1900	29
21	7132	33	7132	14	7132
41	7132	33	7132	14	7132
21	7132	33	7132	14	7132
2000-2700	41	7132	33	7132	14
41	7132	33	7132	14	7132

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SPORTS

Northwestern Ends an Unhappy Era

By Gary Pomeroy

EVANSTON, Ill. — They had lost a record 34 straight games. They were 1,106 yards removed from their last victory. But as the fog rolled off Lake Michigan on Saturday, all of that ended for the Wildcats.

With freshman quarterback Sandy Schwab passing like Otto Graham, the Northwestern great, and with tailback Ricky Edwards scoring touchdowns like Graham, Northwestern defeated Northern Illinois, 31-6, before 22,078 at Dwyer Stadium.

Northwestern's last victory was against Wyoming on Sept. 15, 1979; the score was 27-22. When the Wildcats lost, 61-14, to Michigan State last year, they broke the National Collegiate Athletic Association record of 22 straight losses that had been held by Kansas State and Virginia.

"Twenty months ago we set our goal: one victory," said Dennis Green, the second-year Northwestern coach. "Now that we've got it going, we can make it roll. When I woke up this morning, I knew it was a special day."

When Schwab threw a 13-yard touchdown pass to Edwards early in the first quarter, Northwestern led, 7-0. It was its first lead since the last game of the 1980 season.

By halftime, Northwestern led, 21-0. Statistics were still researching at dusk to determine the last time that had happened. Someone said 1897.

The stadium scoreboard flashed, "We can... We will." Ultimately, they did.

Schwab completed 16 of 28 for 212 yards. Edwards ran for 177 yards on 29 carries. One was an 80-yard TD run in the third quarter that made the score 28-6. Edwards, a senior, had four touchdowns on the day, tying Graham for the school record. They were the first touchdowns of Edwards' career.

But Saturday's significance extends beyond end zones. It goes back years and years and many tears.

Benjamin H. Baldwin, a professor of journalism, thumped his pen on the table in Fisk Hall on Friday morning. He is a veteran of 27 years of watching Northwestern football.

Talk about stamina. Baldwin's words reached through the ages when he said: "It is an unhappy and defeatist feeling knowing the only way you're going to win is if everyone on the other team dies of cholera."

Nonsubscriber Baldwin's first year of teaching at Northwestern was 1956. As a Paragonian's first of eight years coaching the Wildcats, Baldwin remembers some of these good years. He also remembers 1962, when Northwestern was ranked No. 1 in the polls for two weeks, and 1970 and 1971, when the Wildcats finished second in the Big Ten.

"That's why I don't subscribe to the theory that says we've always been bad. We've just let our establishment slip," Baldwin said. "This school is a happier place in which to teach when the football team wins."

"The average Northwestern fan is a spathetic now, drifts in and out. I'm not sure I blame them."

Last week was fraternity rush week. As the Kappa Sigma pledges mopped the floor with a stolen and sign — a successful pledge-class swipe from years back — Rush Chairman Bill Waggener was sitting comfortably on the couch talking about an uncomfortable subject, Northwestern football.

"Yeah, it's a joke around here. But we laugh," said the senior journalism major, "only to hide the crying."

Waggener had been a member of the crowd that tore down one of the goal posts last year after Northwestern lost to Michigan State for its record-setting 29th straight.

"All of a sudden with four minutes left we started shouting, 'Goal posts!' After the game, the band tried to play, but we ran over them. And the Evanston police closed the gate so we couldn't take the goal post out of the stadium."

"So we carried it to the top of the stadium, threw it down into the parking lot and ran down to get it. We carried it down Central Street and stuck it in the president's yard."

"President [Robert] Srocz came out with a red face and said 'We'll get them next year.' We started chanting, 'We're the Worst.'"

"Then we took the goal post down to Lake Michigan and threw it in. They had to send out a scuba diving team the next day, because we still had one game left. They never found the goalpost and they had to use this old wooden one for the last game."

Waggener paused and smiled. As mops swished behind him, he said, "It was the best collegiate experience I've ever had."

There was, of course, another viewpoint to this escapade.

"We were heading back to the dorms and we saw them running down the street with the goal post," said senior safety Bill Kornegay. "It was degrading, humiliating. I was worried about going back home and hearing the jokes."

Ah, the jokes. If the Wildcats could score one point per Northwestern football joke, Michigan and Ohio State would be in trouble. So would the jokes. The best heralded one, of course, is borne by an area road sign proclaiming "I 94" — under which some prankster painted "Northwestern 0."

Alboreto Wins; Rosberg Racing Titlist

United Press International

LAS VEGAS — Michele Alboreto of Italy scored the first Formula One victory of his career and Keke Rosberg of Finland clinched the world driving championship Saturday at the Las Vegas Grand Prix.

Alboreto, 27, who started the day in the third position behind Prost and Piquet, took the lead on the 51st lap in his Tyrrell after Arnoux's engine overheated and Prost's turbo-charged racer apparently had braking problems.

Alboreto's winning time for the 75-lap race was 1 hour, 41 minutes, 56.888 seconds or an average 100.1 miles per hour (about 160 kph).

It was the first victory for Tyrrell since the late Patrick Depailler won at Monaco in 1978.

Los Vegas Grand Prix (55-minute live race of 75 laps, 100.1 miles; listed are drivers' nationalities, times of cars, laps completed and times):

1. Michele Alboreto, Italy, Tyrrell, 75 laps, 1 hour, 41 minutes, 56.888 seconds (100.1 mph).
2. John Watson, Northern Ireland, McLaren, 1:42:32.3.
3. Eddie Cheever, U.S., Toleman-Lader, 75: 1:42:32.3.
4. Alain Prost, France, Renault, 75: 1:42:55.3.
5. Keke Rosberg, Finland, Williams, 75: 1:42:55.3.
6. Derek DeWitt, Northern Ireland, Williams, 75: 1:42:55.3.
7. Marc Surer, Switzerland, Arrows, 74: 1:42:55.3.
8. Brian Henton, Britain, Tyrrell, 74: 1:42:55.3.
9. Andrea De Cesaris, Italy, Alfa Romeo, 74: 1:42:55.3.
10. Bruno Giacomelli, Italy, Alfa Romeo, 74: 1:42:55.3.
11. 1:42:55.3.

Filed 1982 World Driver Standings
1. Rosberg, 44 points.
2. Prost, 34 points.
3. Piquet, 31.
4. Alboreto, 27.
5. Niki Lauda, Austria, 20.
6. René Arnoux, France, 18.
7. Patrick Tambay, France, and Alboreto, 15.
8. Elio de Angelis, Italy, 13.
9. Riccardo Patrese, Italy, 11.
10. Bruno Giacomelli, Italy, 10.
11. 10.
12. 10.
13. 10.
14. 10.
15. Gilles Villeneuve, Canada, and Carlos Reutemann, Argentina, 8.
16. Jacques Laffite, France, and Andrea de Cesaris, 7.
17. Mario Andretti, U.S., 6.
18. Jean-Pierre Jarier, France, and Surer, 5.
19. Bruce McLaren, New Zealand, and Surer, 4.
20. Manfred Winkelhock, West Germany, and Mauro Baldi, Italy, 3.
21. Chico Serra, Brazil, 1.

Rosberg, needing only a fifth-place finish to assure himself the 1982 Formula One championship, battled with American Mario Andretti for that spot until Andretti's Ferrari encountered suspension problems and spun off the track and out of the race on the 26th lap.

"He was driving quite hard, and I might have never overtaken him," said Rosberg.

Rosberg's finish gave him two championship points; he finished the season with 44, John Watson of Northern Ireland, finishing second in his McLaren, needed to win here in the final contest of the year to have any chance of catching Rosberg in the standings.

"I tried as hard as I could," said Watson, who ended the year with 39 points and in a second-place tie with Didier Pironi of France, who missed the last third of the season after being seriously injured in a crash.

"Desperate Man" "There was a tire vibration. I decided all I could do was hold. When Alboreto started to pull away 12 or 15 laps from the end, I was hoping only that he would have trouble and have to stop."

Rosberg, 33 and in his first year with the Williams team, started sixth on the 24-car grid and drove

a conservative race, staying within sight of the front-runners throughout the 75-lap race on the 2.268-mile, 14-turn circuit.

Quipping afterward, Rosberg said fifth place was all he needed. "There was no need to go farther. It didn't matter what John did — he was a desperate man."

The race began as a battle between the turbo-charged Renaults of Prost and Arnoux, but the desert heat sent Arnoux to the sidelines on the 20th lap with engine failure.

It appeared as if Prost, who finished second to Australian Alan Jones in last year's inaugural race here, would run away and hide from the pack. But Alboreto began closing the 41-second lead Prost held after 30 laps. The margin narrowed to 11 seconds 10 laps later and Alboreto took the lead 11 laps thereafter. He was not challenged for the remainder of the race, and had a 27-second lead over Watson at the finish.

Prost eventually faded to fourth behind Eddie Cheever of the United States.

Ferrari's team finish here guaranteed the automobile manufacturer the constructors' championship. McLaren finished second, followed by Renault.



Keke Rosberg
"No need to go farther."

Giants Cut Dodger Lead to 2

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Chili Davis and Joe Morgan each singled home an unearned run in the eighth inning Saturday to help the Los Angeles Dodgers cut the San Francisco Giants' lead to two in the National League West race with a 5-4 victory over the Dodgers.

With Atlanta's 12-6 victory over San Diego, Los Angeles is one game ahead of the Braves and two ahead of the Giants.

Fernando Valenzuela, seeking his 20th victory, instead was charged with his 13th loss. Andy

McGaffigan earned his first major league triumph. Greg Minton, who escaped a bases-loaded, two-out jam in the eighth, finished for his 30th save of the season and second in as many nights.

With San Francisco trailing, 4-3, in the eighth, Bob Brenly reached

base on an error by Bill Russell and Jim Wohlford was safe on Ron Cey's error. Davis singled home Brenly, and Morgan delivered Wohlford with the tie-breaking run.

Cardinals 5, Cubs 1
In St. Louis, Joaquin Andujar pitched a three-hitter and Lonnie Smith broke a 1-for-16 slump with a run-scoring single to highlight a three-run fourth as the Cardinals defeated Chicago, 5-1. The victory, combined with New York's 2-1 triumph over Philadelphia, increased the Cards' lead over the Phillies in the National League East to 5½ games.

Andujar (15-10) won his seventh straight decision; he gave up a run in the ninth on a double by Mel Hall, who had two of the three Cubs' hits. Andujar retired 14 batters on grounds.

Braves 12, Padres 6
In Atlanta, Rafael Ramirez's two-run double highlighted a four-run fourth and Claudiell Washington drove in four runs to give the Braves a 12-6 victory over San Diego.

Mets 2, Phillies 1
In New York, Hubie Brooks' opposite-field single to right scored Dave Kingman with the go-ahead run in the fourth as the Mets beat Philadelphia and Steve Carlton, 2-1. Carlton (21-11) went seven innings, allowing six hits and

Yankees 6, Red Sox 2
In Boston, Rick Cerone hit his first Fenway Park home run of his career with one on in the seventh, breaking a 2-2 tie and helping New York down the Red Sox, 6-2. The loss eliminated Boston from the pennant race.

Angels 6, Rangers 5
In Arlington, Texas, Rod Carew and Doug DeCinces hit homers a California struck for four runs in the seventh for a 6-5 comeback victory over Texas, lengthening the Angels' lead to 3½ games over Kansas City in the American League West.

A's 10, Royals 3
In Oakland, California, Fred Stanley, hitting 176 at game time drove in three runs with two singles, and Dwayne Murphy also had three RBIs as the A's defeated Kansas City, 10-3.

Tigers 4, Indians 0
In Detroit, Jack Morris (17-1) limited Cleveland to six hits, and Lance Parrish furnished a two-run double to help the Tigers to a 4-0 victory.

White Sox 13, Twins 1
In Chicago, Steve Dillard batted in five runs, two with a triple and three with a double, as the White Sox overwhelmed Minnesota, 13-1.

Mariners 7, Blue Jays 0
In Seattle, Bruce Bochte and Julio Cruz hit home runs to support Bryan Clark's six-hit performance and the Mariners gave a 7-0 shutout to Toronto. Clark (5-2) allowed only one hit after the fourth inning.

Blackledge Rallies Penn State to 27-24 Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STATE COLLEGE, Pennsylvania — Todd Blackledge threw a 2-yard touchdown pass to backup tight end Kirk Bowman with four seconds to play, rallying Penn State to a 27-24 victory over Nebraska here Saturday.

The Nittany Lions marched 80 yards on 10 plays after falling behind, 24-21, on a 1-yard touchdown plunge by Nebraska quarterback Turner Gill with 1:18 left, capping a 13-play, 80-yard drive.

Penn State took the kickoff and started from its 35 with little more

for more than 200 yards. Eason was intercepted five times and Marino four. The Panthers repeatedly sacked Eason for huge losses.

Air Force 39, Brigham Young 38
In Provo, Utah, quarterback Marty Louthan marched Air Force 99 yards in the final 1:30 for a touchdown and then threw a two-point conversion to give the Falcons a 39-38 upset victory over Brigham Young. Louthan drilled a 22-yard pass to Dennis Moore for the final TD with six seconds left; he then found Mike Brown alone in the corner of the end zone for the two-point conversion.

Grambling 43, Florida A & M 21
In Tallahassee, Florida, Truaine Johnson grabbed two touchdowns and ran 64 yards for another score as Grambling crushed Florida A&M, 43-21, and gave Coach Eddie Robinson his 300th collegiate football victory.

Robinson joined an elite crowd as his career record rose to 300-98-13. "On a clear day you can see forever," said Robinson, 63, "and on a night like this, you might feel you can go on forever."

Stanford 23, Ohio State 20
In Columbus, Ohio, quarterback John Elway put on a dazzling passing display, capped by a 18-yard scoring pass to Emile Harris with 34 seconds left as Stanford stunned Ohio State, 23-20. Elway completed 35 of 63 passes for 407 yards before 89,436 fans, the largest crowd ever at Ohio Stadium.

SMU 16, TCU 13
In Irving, Texas, Southern Methodist converted an opposition fumble into a tie-breaking 19-yard field goal by Jeff Harrell with 9:31 to play en route to a 16-13 squeaker over Texas Christian. SMU found itself behind, 13-6, entering the fourth quarter, but on the second play of the period Eric Dickerson ended an 84-yard drive with a 5-yard touchdown run to tie the score.

Arkansas 14, Mississippi 12
In Little Rock, Arkansas, the Razorbacks spotted Mississippi an early lead but rode the passing of sophomore Brad Taylor and a stingy defense to gain a 14-12 triumph. Taylor scored one touchdown on a 3-yard run and passed 13 yards for another in a 14-point second quarter. The Razorback defense held off Ole Miss the rest of the way.

Georgia 34, South Carolina 18
In Columbus, South Carolina, junior quarterback John Lastering hit Clarence Kay with two scoring tosses and laid back Herschel Walker for 143 yards to lead Georgia to a 34-18 victory over South Carolina. Walker, who carried 32 times, scored his second touchdown of the season on an 11-yard jaunt early in the third quarter.



Oregon quarterback Mike Jorgensen had only the Washington defense for company at one point in Saturday's 37-21 defeat.

among themselves and with the NFL clubs to provide financial support for games never played and broadcast, they make a settlement less likely," Garvey said.

Garvey said he has written to the chairman of ABC, NBC and CBS television contending that the networks have violated federal antitrust laws. "We cannot imagine any legitimate business reason why the networks are bankrolling the clubs during a strike and illegal lockout; we must assume that the network payments result from a coercive contract demand by the NFL for financial assistance to help its clubs weather strikes and to coerce the players into accepting management's unlawful bargaining proposals," the letter said.

While Garvey and Donlan were to meet, silence loomed for a dozen stadiums from Massachusetts to California. Countless millions of other Americans who normally spend for six hours or so in front of their television sets were looking for other entertainment.

But they didn't have to look far. CBS scheduled last year's San Francisco-Cincinnati Super Bowl. NBC was to carry two Canadian Football League games. ABC was offering the crucial American League East baseball game between Milwaukee and Baltimore.

If the strike continues, there is also the prospect of televised college football on Sundays. The NCAA cleared the way for that Friday by allowing colleges to negotiate individually for Sunday games with the three networks authorized to carry college football — CBS, ABC and the Turner Broadcasting System.

The networks have said they'll be ready to carry games next Sunday, although Tom Hansen, NCAA director of college football television, said Saturday that a snag had developed. He declined to specify, but said it involved getting procedural agreements among the three networks.

"I am not optimistic at all," said the executive director of the National Football League players' union. "I have told the player representatives there has been no sign of a new offer from the owners."

The new talks, first since the strike was called last week, were to take place Sunday between Garvey and Jack Donlan, his counterpart for the league's management council. Sources said they would be held "somewhere in the New York area."

They were to be the first since Sept. 17, when the players presented a new proposal for \$1.6 billion over four years, the principal source of which would be half the league's television revenues. The league quickly rejected it and the strike began three days later.

The only positive signs in Sunday's talks seemed to be that they were taking place at all and that they were being held in secrecy — sometimes the precursor of a quick settlement.

Belligerent Garvey was in a belligerent mood at a Washington news conference Saturday, assailing both the owners and the three major television networks, which are paying the league their regular fee — estimated at between \$32 and \$35 million — for the first two weeks of the strike.

"When the networks agree

FOOTBALL ROUNDUP

than a minute left. Blackledge hit Skeeter Nichols with a 15-yard screen pass to midfield. On second down, he connected with flanker Kenny Jackson for 17 yards and another first down at the Nebraska 33.

Faced with a fourth-and-11 situation, Blackledge again hit Jackson for a first down at the 23. The quarterback, now 4-for-5 yards, passed 16 to Mike McCloskey, a first down at the 2 and then connected with Bowman in the rear of the end zone for the winning score.

The Cornhuskers were trailing, 21-17, when Neil Harris intercepted a Blackledge pass in the end zone to give Nebraska possession at the Nittany Lion 20. The key plays in the go-ahead drive were Gill's passes of 13, 18, 11 and 13 yards. The last one gave Nebraska a first down at the Penn State 3; it took three 1-yard dives for the Cornhuskers to go ahead, 24-21.

In Champaign, Illinois, defensive tackle Dave Puzoselli intercepted a pass and ran 95 yards for one touchdown, and Dan Marino threw a 15-yard pass to Tony Brown for another as Pittsburgh beat Illinois, 20-3. The expected aerial duel between Marino and Tony Eason failed to materialize, although both quarterbacks threw

College Football Scores

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Burns's 66 Leads Clampett by Shot

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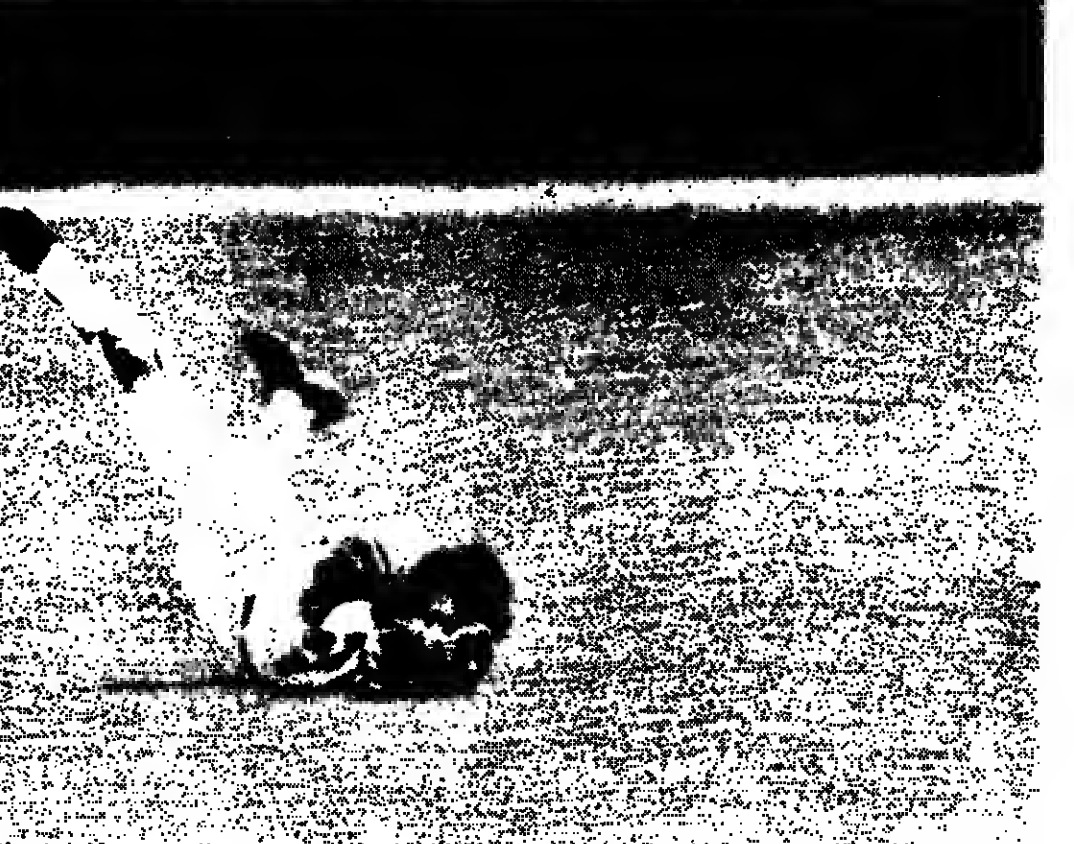
COLUMBUS, Ga. — George Burns shot a 4-under-par 66 to take a one-stroke lead over Bobby Clampett after Saturday's third round of the Southern Open golf tournament.

Burns made consecutive birdies on Nos. 5, 6 and 7 and added another on the 13th to bring his three-day total to 9-under-par 201. Clampett, trying to win his first tournament after a flurry of second- and third-place finishes in his 2½-year career, had a 68 Saturday.

John Fought, the 1979 PGA rookie of the year, was two strokes off the pace at 7-under-par after a third-round 70. He had led the tournament by a stroke, at 7-under, after the second round; Clampett was second at the halfway point.

Hal Sutton and Lon Nielsen were three strokes behind Burns, while at 5-under were Vance Heafner, Larry Rinker, John Adams, Gary Hallberg, Wally Armstrong and Andy Bean. Rinker and Heafner joined Burns in shooting third-round 66s.

More Sports
On Page 11



Center fielder Al Bumbly dove unavailingly for a single by Ted Simmons during Friday's 15-runaway by Milwaukee. But Baltimore rebounded Saturday, 7-2, on Jim Palmer's four-hitter.

